The North-Eastern Daily Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Public Companies & Investments

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST opened TO-DAY (MONDAY), 16th February, at 10 a.m., and will close on or before THURSDAY, 19th February, at 4 p.m., for town and country.

THE SECURITIES INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, whereby the liability of members is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital.................£1,000,000,
in 99,950 Shares of £10 each, and 500 Founders' Shares of £1 each.

First issue..............£500,500,
in 500 Founders' Shares, which have been fully subscribed for and allotted, and 50,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each.

PAYABLE:
5s per Share on Application.
5s " " Allotment.
10s " " 8th April, 1891.
£1 0s per Share.

A further £1 per share may be called up if and when the directors consider it expedient, in two instalments with an interval of not less than three months between the instalments, one month's previous notice being given of the date of each payment. The remaining £8 will be constituted reserve capital, which, under the Act of 1879 and the articles of association, cannot be called up for any of the current purposes of the company.

The subscribers for the founders' shares will pay the whole of the preliminary expenses of the company down to the first general allotment of ordinary shares, including the stamp duty and fees paid on the registration of the company.

A minimum subscription of 30,000 ordinary shares out of the 50,000 now offered for subscription has been guaranteed.

The ordinary shares will be entitled to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum out of the net profits of each year before any dividend is paid on the founders' shares. The balance of profit over and above such dividend of 8 per cent., after making provision for a reserve fund, and subject to the provisions of the memorandum of association, will be divided in equal moieties—as to one moiety between the holders of the ordinary shares, and as to the other moiety between the holders of the founders' shares.

TRUSTEES FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
The Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P. (Director of the Alliance Bank, Limited).
Horace Farquhar, Esq., Messrs Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., Bankers, London (Director of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company).
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart. (Director of the Imperial Bank, Limited).

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Augustus C. Scovell, Esq., Messrs J. H. and G. Scovell, Cotton's Wharf, Tooley-street, S.E. (Chairman of the Guarantee Society).
The Hon. Frederic W. Anson, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, 8, Pall Mall, S.W.
Chas. A. Branson, Esq. (Messrs Branson and Son), Sheffield.
The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor (Director of the General Life and Fire Assurance Company).
Sir Henry E. Knight, Alderman (Chairman of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company).
William Mitchell, Esq. (Messrs Mitchell and Baxter, W.S.), Edinburgh.
Leland Noel, Esq., 84, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
The Hon. Arthur Saumarez (Director of the Sun Fire Office and of the Sun Life Assurance Society).
Andrew Thomson, Esq., J.P., Edinburgh (Director of the Clydesdale Bank, Limited, and of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company).
J. Cooper Willis, Esq., Q.C., Inner Temple.

BANKERS.
Messrs Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.
Messrs Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, Spring Gardens, Manchester, and Water-street, Liverpool, and Branches.
The Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs Hollams, Sons, Coward, and Hawksley, Mincing-lane, E.C. (for the Trustees).
Messrs Gush, Phillips, Walters, and Williams, 3, Finsbury Circus, E.C. (for the Company).

ADVISORY BOARDS.
SCOTLAND.
Andrew Thomson, Esq., J.P., Edinburgh, Chairman.
Fred. W. Carter, Esq. (Messrs F. and F. W. Carter, C.A.), Edinburgh.
Alex. Scott Ireland, Esq. (Messrs Fyfe, Ireland, and Dangerfield), S.S.C., Edinburgh.
William Mitchell, Esq. (Messrs Mitchell and Baxter), W.S., Edinburgh.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.
R. [illegible], Esq., Middlesbrough (Director of the Salt Union Limited), Chairman.
J. Bradock Dale, Esq., Alderman, J.P. (Messrs Dale, Young, Nelson, and Co., Bankers), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
J. G. Gibson, Esq., J.P. (Local Director of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
W. H. Stephenson, Esq., Alderman, J.P. (Director of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Company).

LANCASHIRE.
Sigismund Cohen, Esq. (Messrs S. Cohen, Oppenheim, and Co.), Chairman of the Manchester Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Chairman.
John B. McKerrow, Esq., Alderman, J.P., Manchester and Salford.
J. E. C. Munroe, Esq., LL.D., Manchester.
Solicitors.—Messrs Slater, Heelis, and Co., Manchester.

YORKSHIRE.
Chas. A. Branson, Esq., Sheffield, Chairman.
James W. Barber, Esq. (Messrs Barber Brothers and Worsley), Sheffield.
(It is intended to elect two additional Directors to this Board.)

MIDLAND COUNTIES.
J. F. H. Cartland, Esq., Birmingham (Director of the Midland Trust, Limited).
E. Simpson Gee, Esq., J.P., Leicester (Chairman of the Leicestershire Banking Company, Limited).
William Lambert, Esq., Alderman, J.P., Nottingham (Director Nottingham and Notts Banking Company, Limited).
Solicitors.—Messrs Ryland, Martineau, and Co., Birmingham.

AUDITORS.
Messrs William Westcott and Co., Chartered Accountants, 99, Gresham-street, E.C.
Messrs Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 28 and 29, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (PRO TEM.).
George [illegible], Esq., 99, Gresham-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company proposes:—

1.—(a) To apply the system of insurance, which has proved so beneficial and lucrative in the case of life, fire, guarantee, and other risks, to the insurance or guarantee of mortgages, bank deposits, mercantile and commercial trade debts, contracts and credits.

(b) To insure against the risk of loss of the principal and interest of the bonds, debentures, preference stocks and other securities of Governments and other public authorities, and of approved corporate bodies and public companies in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and elsewhere.

(c) To insure holders of shares in banks and other high-class undertakings against the uncalled or reserved liability.

(d) And, generally, the application of the principle of insurance to securities wherever it can be applied.

2.—To issue and make advances on approved stocks, shares, bonds, and debentures, within a margin of their value, or conjointly with collateral security.

3.—To insure holders or intending purchasers of securities at a premium against loss arising from redemption at par, whether by drawings, or at a fixed date.

4.—And to carry out the other purposes set forth in the memorandum of association of the Company.

The system of insurance proposed by this Company will enable investors to invest in many high class securities from which they are at present deterred by reason of there being an uncalled or reserved liability, or other contingencies, although, perhaps, a nominal sum only is involved, and so to obtain a rate of interest of from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum, net, the guarantee of this Company rendering their investment safe, both as regards principal and interest, and secured from any contingent liability.

There are many classes of investments in connection with commercial, industrial, and other companies which are not readily negotiable because not quoted on the Stock Exchange or because of the contingent liability or other causes. This may involve an inconvenient lock up of capital, as temporary advances on such securities are not readily obtainable. This Company's policies will afford facilities to meet these difficulties.

A very wide field exists for the insurance or guarantee of trade debts and contracts and the development of the del credere system in relation to bills of exchange and other mercantile and commercial credits. This is a branch of business which is open to great development, inasmuch as such facilities do not prevail here to any large extent.

The insurance business which this Company proposes to undertake should prove beneficial to British trade and commerce, and be largely made use of in mercantile and commercial circles.

The Directors recognise the responsibility which will attach to the appointment of a thoroughly efficient manager, and have deferred any selection so as to avail themselves of the widest field open to them.

So much of the premium income as the Directors may, from time to time, determine will be accumulated, and constitute a fund in the hands of the Company, as an additional protection to the insured. Powers are also taken to effect re-insurances.

The success that has been attained by the old-established fire and life insurance companies is too well known to need mention. The subjoined list, however, will show that more recently established companies, embracing far wider risks than the older establishments entertained, have yielded highly satisfactory results.

So recently as 1888 two new insurance companies were established—viz.: The British Law Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Limited; the latter embracing some portion of the business to be undertaken by this Company—viz.: The insurance and guarantee of mortgages, debentures, &c. The £10 shares of these companies, with £1 paid up, are officially quoted at premiums of about 100 and 50 per cent. respectively upon their paid up capital.

It is not proposed to exercise the Company's powers as regards the fidelity guarantee of liquidators, receivers, clerks, and employees.

It is intended to receive money on deposit at interest for fixed periods, in accordance with the well-known practice of the British Colonial Banks in this country, limited, however, to such aggregate as the directors find, from time to time, can be profitably employed.

The Company will commence business with its subscribed capital practically intact, as the only preliminary expense to be borne by the Company down to the first general allotment of ordinary shares will be the stamp duty and fees paid on registration according to the memorandum of association.

The ordinary shares will be entitled to a dividend of 8 per cent. out of the net profits of each year before any dividend is paid on the founders' shares. The balance of profit over and above such dividend of 8 per cent., after making provision for a reserve fund, and subject to the provisions of the memorandum of association, will be divided in equal moieties—as to one moiety between the holders of the ordinary shares, and as to the other moiety between the holders of the founders' shares.

Application will be made as soon as practicable for a Stock Exchange settlement and quotation.

Application for shares may be made upon the form enclosed with the prospectus, and sent to either of the Bankers of the Company, at their head office, or any of their branches, accompanied by a deposit of 5s per share. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Share certificates will be delivered in exchange for the allotment letters and deposit receipts as soon as practicable after allotment.

Prospectuses and founders' forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers and Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company, where can be inspected the prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Trust Deed for the security of policy holders, which is dated the 2nd day of February, 1891, and made between the Company of the one part, and the Honourable William St. John Fremantle, Brodrick, M.P., Horace Brand Townsend Farquhar, Esq., and Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart. (Trustees for the policy holders), of the other part.

London, 11th February, 1891.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The List of Applications for Shares will OPEN TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 17th day of February, and will close on or before THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1891.

THE RODEZ COLLIERIES, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts.)

SHARE CAPITAL.
7,500 £7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each £75,000
12,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each 120,000
£195,000

The Debenture Capital is reserved for issue after completion of purchase of the property.

The Vendor takes £25,000 of the Preference and £40,000 of the Ordinary Shares in part payment of the purchase-money. £15,850 of the Preference Shares have been already applied for and allotted to the Directors and their friends. The residue are now offered for public subscription at par.

The Preference and Ordinary Shares are payable:—10s per Share on Application, £2 on Allotment, £2 10s one month after Allotment, and the balance as required by Calls not exceeding £2 10s at intervals not less than two months.

The Articles of Association contain powers enabling interim dividends to be paid on the Ordinary Shares, and dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Allen, Esq., Chairman (Director of Sir Henry Bessemer and Co., Limited, Sheffield).
David Jardine Bell-Irving, Esq., Waterside, Ecclefechan, N.B.
Charles Cammell, Esq., (Director of C. Cammell and Co., Limited, Sheffield).
William McCowan, Esq., Moresby, Whitehaven (Chairman of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron and Steel Co., Limited).
T. H. Pearson, Esq., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire (Director of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Company, Limited).
Gustaf Roos, Esq., Montford House, Sunbury-on-Thames.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE IN FRANCE.
M. Lacombe (Sénateur de L'Aveyron), 1, Rue du Marché Neuf, Versailles.
M. Montety (Député de L'Aveyron), 6, Rue Taitbout, Paris.
M. Paul Pigneres, Avocat, 58, Boulevard de Clichy, Paris.

SECRETARY IN PARIS.
M. Leopold de Rojas, 16, Rue Auber, Paris.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
Messrs J. and P. Higson, 18, Booth-street, Manchester.

BANKERS.
The Consolidated Bank, Limited, London and Manchester.

BROKERS.
London—Messrs Godefroi Bros., 11, Copthall Court, E.C., and Stock Exchange, London.
Manchester—Messrs P. Ernest Power and Clegg, 32, St. Ann-street, and Stock Exchange.
Sheffield—Messrs W. H. and J. A. Eadon, 7, St. James's-row.

SOLICITORS.
London—Messrs Gordon Ross and Co., 8, Drapers'-gardens, London, E.C.
Liverpool—Messrs Miller, Peel, Hughes, and Co., 8, Cook-street, Liverpool.

LEGAL ADVISER IN FRANCE.
C. Kennerley Hall, Esq., 4, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

AUDITORS.
Messrs Harmood Banner and Son, 24, North John-street, Liverpool.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.
Mr J. W. Partington, 2, St. James's-square, Manchester.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Company's objects comprise the acquisition, working, and development of very extensive coal fields, with the partially opened collieries thereon, situate in France, near Rodez, the chief town of the department of L'Aveyron.

Rodez is centrally situated in a populous and thriving district, about 140 miles from the important Harbour of Cette, about 240 miles from Marseilles, about 217 miles from Bordeaux, about 280 miles from Lyons, and at distances from about 180 to 260 miles from Nimes, Montpellier, Toulouse, and Montauban, and other large towns.

Mr C. Kennerley Hall, of 4, Rue de la Paix, Paris, a duly-qualified "avocat" according to French law, has examined the title on behalf of the Company, and has certified there are Seven Government Concessions.

Also, "The Title is, in my opinion, A GOOD TITLE, and on completion of the purchase the Company became legally entitled to the concessions." Shortly stated, the property acquired consists of the Coals under about 3,750 hectares (say about 8,900 ENGLISH acres), extending from near Rodez to Sausse. The concessions and rights, including surface rights, are governed by 'The French Mining Code,' which enables any portion of the surface to be made use of on reasonable terms which may be found necessary for the workings."

Reports on the property have been made from time to time by French Officials, and recently by the following well-known English Engineers:—Messrs Walker, Peile, and Wilson, of 11, Queen Victoria-street, London, and Whitehaven; and Mr John E. Mammatt, Consulting Engineer of Messrs C. Cammell and Co.'s Oaks Colliery, Barnsley, Yorkshire; and afterwards at the instance of Mr Pearson (one of the Directors), the eminent Civil and Mining Engineer, Mr John Higson, C.E., of Manchester, was sent out to verify the statements of the experts who had previously reported.

From these reports it appears, as to railways and access, that the railway runs through the full length of the property, securing direct railway communication with towns in the direction of Pau, and with Cette and other ports to the South on the Mediterranean.

As to labour, cheap, men 3½ francs per day, women 1½ francs per day, and boys 1¼ francs per day.

As to Market for the Output.—"Annexed is a table showing the chief towns served by the Midi and Orleans Railways to which the Rodez coal can be sent. Some of these places are supplied from the Carmaux Mines, which would come into competition with the Rodez coal, but in the case of the majority the Rodez coal would have the preference. Taking an instance, the rate from Rodez to Bordeaux averages 5s 6d, and the price of English coal from Cardiff is at present 32 francs per ton, all duties paid. Carmaux coal is sold at 28 to 32 francs. Rodez coal could be delivered at the existing rates for, say, 17 francs. To Cette, which is described as the second French port in importance on the Mediterranean, the rate for shipping is 7s 7d a ton, and to Barcelona 9s 4d, with an import duty of 1s."

As to amount of Coal.—"Abundance of Coal on the property. May be fairly taken to exceed 100 million tons."

As to Condition of the Mines.—"1st. The total absence of fire or firedamp. 2nd. The quantity of water is very insignificant. 3rd. The thickness of the seam being from 2 to 2½ metres is very favourable for working without spoil, although furnishing a very heavy proportion of coal."

The Concessions being held direct from the Government, there are no Royalties payable to intermediate freeholders, and in fact no mining rents beyond certain small sums, which compared with the Royalties usually payable in England are merely nominal.

The Railway Construction of 1881 through the property has now brought these valuable Coalfields into practical utility with extensive markets, and this company will now supply English experience and the latest scientific methods of development.

COAL IN FRANCE IS COMPARATIVELY SCARCE,
AND ALSO
PROTECTED BY AN IMPORT DUTY OF ONE FRANC PER TON.

And, as Mr Mammatt points out:—
The total consumption of coal in France is officially stated to be .. 33½ million tons
And the total production of the French Collieries .. .. .. 23 " "
So that there have to be imported from other countries .. .. 10½ million tons

There is, therefore, a wide field for a new concern to fill up some of the deficiency.

And Mr Higson:—

"I believe the Rodez Collieries will be amongst the most successful in France."

The capital expenditure for the new works, machinery, and alterations, so as to produce an output of 1,000 to 1,500 tons per day, is estimated by Messrs Walker at £50,000; Mr Higson suggests:—

"Capital ought to be provided to meet a probable expenditure of £50,000, which I estimate may be requisite to place No. 1 Pit d'Alboy in first-class condition to comply with modern requirements, to sink down and generally installate No. 2 Pit d'Alboy, and to provide Hauling Machinery and Railway communication at Bertholene, and to carry out other necessary works."

Whilst it will be seen from his report that Mr Miquel, the Managing Engineer at the Collieries, considers that "with an outlay of about £28,000 we can obtain a daily output of over 1,000 tons, one-half of which would be at hand in less than six months."

Messrs Walker estimate a net profit of 5s per ton; Mr Mammatt estimates 5s per ton, and Mr Higson estimates 4s per ton.

Taking the smaller estimated output of 1,000 tons per day for only 300 days in the year, and at a profit per ton of three shillings only, the net profits would be £45,000 per annum, and this, when attained, would be sufficient to pay 20 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Shares, after providing interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Debentures, 7 per cent. on the Preference Shares, and setting aside a large sum for reserve and other purposes.

The price fixed by the Vendor, who is the promoter, to be paid by the Company for the whole of the Properties above referred to, is £150,000, of which £25,000 will be taken in fully paid-up Preference Shares, £40,000 in fully paid-up Ordinary Shares, £60,000 in cash, payable by instalments referred to in the Contracts, and the balance in cash, or Preference or Ordinary Shares, at the option of the Company (a price which Mr Higson in his report states he considers cheap).

Application is intended to be made in due course for Stock Exchange quotation.

Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus will be credited to the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be had from the Company's Bankers and their Branches, and the Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

Manchester, February 14th, 1891.

Education.

C. A. HARRIS, A.C.O.—Lessons Organ, Piano, Singing, Harmony. 38, St. Paul's-road, Middlesbrough.

J. H. ADLINGTON.—Lessons on Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Organ; Harmony and Singing. 118, St. Paul's-terrace, Middlesbrough.

MUSICAL ACADEMY, 35, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.—Principal: T. B. Parsons. Lessons on the Violin, Mandoline, Piano, Banjo, &c. Instruments for sale cheap.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, WITTON-LE-WEAR, DARLINGTON.
Boys receive a thorough commercial training, and are also prepared for Civil Service, Cambridge Locals, and College of Preceptors.
A limited number of Boarders at £30 per annum.

Public Companies & Investments

WOODHOUSE AND RAWSON UNITED, LIMITED.
The LISTS will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.
BY ORDER.
Offices: 88, Queen Victoria-street, S.E.

SECOND ISSUE.
The Dividends Declared have been as follows:—
For half-year ending 31st December, 1889, on the Preference Shares, 8 per cent.; on the Ordinary Shares, 15 per cent. per annum.
Ditto, 30th June, 1890, ditto, ditto.
Ditto, 31st December, 1890, ditto, ditto.

WOODHOUSE & RAWSON UNITED. (LIMITED.)
SHARE CAPITAL.
Ordinary Shares..............£300,000.
Preference Shares............£250,000

Of the above the first issue, namely, £200,000 Ordinary Shares and £150,000 Preference Shares, has been allotted.

The directors, in accordance with powers conferred upon them at the general meeting of shareholders held on the 9th January, 1890, invite applications for the balance, viz:—

20,000 ORDINARY SHARES of £5 EACH.

There is no present intention of calling up more than £2 10s per share.

10,000 PREFERENCE SHARES of £5 EACH.

Entitled to a preference as to capital, and to 7 per cent. preferential cumulative dividend per annum, together with a further 1 per cent. in every year in which the Ordinary Shares have received a dividend of 10 per cent. or upwards;

and

£100,000 FIVE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. 1891 DEBENTURE STOCK
(part of a total issue of £200,000).

The above Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock is created partly to pay off the existing Six per Cent. Debentures, and partly to pay off the balance of the sum deposited with the Company as a guarantee fund.

The Debenture Stock will, upon the existing Debentures being paid off, which will be done by the directors as soon as possible, become a first charge upon the entire undertaking.

The Debenture Stock is redeemable in 10 years at £105, being 5 per cent. premium or at an earlier date (but at the same premium), if with the consent of two-thirds of the holders of the stock. Interest is payable half-yearly at the Company's Bankers, on the 1st February and 1st August in each year. The first payment will be on the 1st August next, calculated from the dates of payment of the instalments.

The prices of issue will be—for the Ordinary Shares, 5s per share premium; and for the Preference Shares and Debenture Stock, par.

Payment is to be made as follows:—

ORDINARY SHARES.
On application, 10s per share.
On allotment, 10s "
On 15th April, 1891, 10s "
On 15th May, 1891, 10s "
On 15th June, 1891, 15s "

PREFERENCE SHARES.
On application, 10s per share.
On allotment, 20s "
On 15th April, 1891, 20s "
On 15th May, 1891, 25s "
On 15th June, 1891, 25s "

DEBENTURE STOCK.
On application, 5 per cent.
On allotment, 20 "
On 15th April, 1891, 25 "
On 15th May, 1891, 25 "
On 15th June, 1891, 25 "

Any of the above instalments may be anticipated, carrying interest from date of payment.

Of the above upwards of £20,000 has already been applied for.

As stated by the Chairman at the general meeting of shareholders, the objects of the issue are to provide capital for the constantly increasing business of the Company, and to carry out various additional proposals, including a contract for the lighting of a portion of the City of Paris, and further to enable the directors to pay off the balance of the £75,000 deposited with the Company, which they can now do on advantageous terms.

The last report of the directors to the shareholders and the accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1890, are enclosed along with the Prospectus, which will enable intending subscribers to make themselves acquainted with the financial position of the Company, and so render it unnessary to enlarge upon the great success which it has attained since its formation. The directors are able to state that the outlook for the Company continues to be of the same satisfactory character.

The dividends declared have been as follows:—

For half-year ending 31st December, 1889, on the Preference Shares 8 per cent.; on the Ordinary Shares, 15 per cent. per annum.
Ditto, ditto, 30th June, 1890, ditto, ditto.
Ditto, ditto, 31st December, 1890, ditto, ditto.

Besides paying the above dividends, it will be seen that the Company has written off £7,421 off the patents' account, and has placed the following sums to reserve funds, viz.:—

£15,000 to the General Reserve Fund,
£10,000 to the Goodwill Reserve Fund,
£1,000 to Employées Pension Fund,

and, in addition, carried forward £16,335 undivided.

To give some idea of the extent and at the same time variety of the operations of the Company a *résumé* of last year's work is enclosed with the Prospectus, by which it will be seen that almost every kind of article connected with electricity is manufactured at the works of the Company, and in addition to which, as will be seen, important financial operations connected with electrical industries have been completed.

There are necessarily numerous contracts in connection with the formation of the Company, the acquisition of businesses, since acquired, and of the general business of the Company too numerous to set out, and applicants will be deemed to have notice of such contracts, and to waive their rights to further particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., President of the International Statistical Society, Chairman.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B.
Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, F.R.S., LL.D., an elder brother of the Trinity House.
Samuel Pope, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders.
Philip Rawson, Esq. J.P., Vice-Chairman Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited).
Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., a Vice-President Suez Canal Company.
Frederick Lawrence Rawson, Esq., M.I.E.E., M.S.E., A.M.I.C.E., Managing Director.

BANKERS.
Messrs Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
Messrs Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co., Manchester.
Halifax Commercial Banking Company (Limited), Bradford.

SECRETARY.
W. T. Stutchbury, Esq.

OFFICES.
88, Queen-Victoria-street, E.C.

WOODHOUSE AND RAWSON UNITED, LIMITED.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Directors,

Gentlemen,—I hereby request you to allot me ——— Ordinary Shares, ——— Preference Shares, and £——— Debenture Stock in your Company, on the terms of your Circular, dated 12th of February, 1891, and enclose a cheque for £———, being the amount payable on application, and I agree to accept the same (or any smaller number that may be allotted to me), and to pay the instalments thereon when due, in accordance with the terms of the Circular and the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I agree to waive any further statement of Contracts than is contained in such Circular.

Signature ....
Name (in full) ....
Residence ....
Date..................1891.

If desirous of paying up in full, Applicant to sign here

This form to be sent entire to the Secretary, 88, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., or to the Company's London Bankers.

Tenders.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LOFTUS-IN-CLEVELAND.
CONTRACTORS willing to TENDER for various Trades in Building these will be supplied with Quantities and receive requisite information on forwarding us their names before TUESDAY, February 17th.
CLARK AND MOSCROP,
16 Architects, Feethams, Darlington.

STOCKTON UNION RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The Rural Sanitary Authority of the Stockton Union are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Levelling, Paving, Curbing, and Flagging (including the construction of Surface Drains and Gullies in connection with the same) of the following Streets at Haverton Hill, in the parish of Billingham—viz., Clarence-street, Oak-street, back street north of Clarence-street, back street north end of Ash, Oak, and Elm Streets, back street between Ash and Oak Streets, and back street between Oak and Elm Streets.

Plans, Sections, and Specification may be seen on application to Mr John Rodham, Surveyor to the Authority, at his office, Finkle-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Paving," may be sent to me not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

The Sanitary Authority do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(By Order) JAS. ROBINSON,
Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Union Offices, Stockton-on-Tees, 12th February, 1891.

BUILDERS desirous of Tendering for the Erection of Two Pair of Semi-detached Villas at North Ormesby are requested to send their names and addresses to me on or before the 19th day of February.
R. LOFTHOUSE, Architect,
18 62, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Heads, Cills, Steps, Thresholds, Curbs, Landings, Flags; Stone Covers from 2in. thick upwards and from 7 to 40 super. feet; Stone Cisterns worked ready for fixing. G. BATTYE, Stone Merchant, New Cross-st., Bradford.

JOHN DOVE & CO., BUILDERS' MERCHANTS & LATHRENDERS, 5, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. TENDERS GIVEN for the Best Portland Cement, Mastic, and Keene's Cements, Long Winter Hair Laths, Tacks, Crushed Bricks and Slag. Sole Agents for Crushed Grey Granite (direct from the Quarries). Carlisle Plaster, Sanitary Pipes, Staffordshire Flooring Tiles, Ridging, &c.; Fire, Plate, and Pressed Bricks; Asphalt, &c. New illustrated Trade Price List on application. Telephones, Post Office No. 618, North District No. 1,122. Telegrams, DOVE, Newcastle. Established 1854.

HENRY COX, Certified Bailiff for rent. 11 and 13, Denmark-street, Middlesbrough. F18

UPHOLSTERING! UPHOLSTERING!! At Labbett's, 61, Newport-road, Middlesbrough.

ASHES! Any quantity at the Chemical Works, Middlesbrough, for carting away.

SIXPENCE per load will be given by Sadler and Company for all rubbish carted from the Cleveland Chemical Works.

W. CONE AND SONS, Boundary-road, Middlesbrough, the largest and cheapest place in England for Packet Salt, Whiting, Soda, Bath Brick, Pipe Clay, Matches, Petroleum, Paraffin Oil, etc. Goods put on rail to any address. Wholesale only.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible Medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Price 3d (secure in plain envelope, 4½d).—"Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C., or order of all newsagents.

Public Notices.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
FEBRUARY 18TH.
An EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Saltburn at 11.25 a.m., with bookings from Redcar, South Bank, Middlesbrough, Stockton, &c., for NEWCASTLE.
An EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Tow Law at 4 p.m., with bookings from Crook, Etherley, Bishop Auckland, Shildon, &c., for DARLINGTON.
For particulars see bills. 17

CHRIST CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), YARM-ROAD, STOCKTON.—This Evening the Rev. B. WILKINSON, of Barnard Castle, will LECTURE on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage;" to commence at 7.30. Tickets 3d each, in aid of the new Sunday School Fund.

TOWN HALL, MIDDLESBROUGH.

MR FELIX CORBETT'S

BALLAD CONCERTS.

The Third Concert of the Series,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 18TH,

MADAME NORDICA,
Her first appearance in Middlesbrough.
MADAME HOPE-GLENN.
MR EDWARD LLOYD.
MR SANTLEY.
MR FELIX CORBETT,
Solo Pianoforte.

Special Train to Guisborough after the Concert.
Plan at Hoggett's.

A few Reserved Seats at 3s. Reserved Floor, 7s. Balcony, 5s. Unreserved Seats, 2s 6d and 1s.
Doors open 7. Concert commencing 7.45.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER BEAR.
NEW TOWN HALL, MIDDLESBROUGH,
WEDNESDAY, February 25th,
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT
(promoted by the Apollo Male Voice Choir and an influential Committee).
ARTISTES:
SOPRANO—MISS LILY PEARCE, L.R.A.M. (of the Leeds Concerts).
CONTRALTO—MISS ISABEL COUNEY (Mrs Snaith, Middlesbrough).
TENOR—MR JOHN HUNTER (Hartlepool).
BASS—MR ALFRED JONES (Middlesbrough).
STRING INSTRUMENTALISTS—The MISSES TAYLOR (Brotton).
CLARIONET SOLOIST—MASTER SMITH (Newcastle-on-Tyne), the Boy Wonder.
AND
THE APOLLO MALE VOICE CHOIR.
Conductor, Mr John Morgan.
Accompanists:
Miss Effie Smith and Mr J. F. Stewart.

Admission: Reserved Seats, 3/- (plan at Mr Hoggett's Music Warehouse), Balcony and Second Seats, 2/-, Body of Hall, 1/-, Gallery and Area, 6d.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr Hoggett, Exchange-place; Mr Lloyd, 32, Milton-street; Mr Johnson, 84, Wilson-street; Mr Morgan, 18, Milton-street; the Members of the Committee and Choir, and of several of the Tradesmen of the town and district.

Doors open at 7; Concert at 7.45; Carriages at 10.15 p.m.

STEAMER BEAR RELIEF FUND.—The steamer Bear, of Middlesbrough, was run down in the Firth of Forth on Sunday, January 11th, and as there are twelve Widows and about thirty-eight Orphans of the crew left unprovided for, a large and influential Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a Fund for the relief of such of them as it may in the opinion of the Committee be necessary to relieve.

Believing the object to be a thoroughly deserving one, the Committee earnestly hope that the public of Middlesbrough, Whitby, Filey, and Kirkwall will co-operate in carrying the movement to a successful issue.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by any of the Committee or by the undersigned.
M. G. COLLINGWOOD (Mayor), Treasurer.
ALFRED SOCKETT, Honorary Secretary.
Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, January, 1891.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.
THE CARDIFF PRIZE CHOIR
Will give their
SECOND POPULAR CONCERT
In the
EXCHANGE HALL, STOCKTON.
POPULAR PRICES:—1s, 6d, and 3d.
Also POPULAR CONCERTS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 18, and 19.

TEMPERANCE HALL, DOVECOT-STREET, STOCKTON.
HERR COHEN
Will attend in his rooms daily from 10 to 1.30, 3 to 5, and 7 to 9, FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER for the Sale of his PATENT MEDICAL CURATIVE COIL.
Note: Entrance to Herr Cohen's Rooms by side door only; Prince Regent-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, MIDDLESBROUGH.
THIS WEEK:—
The popular Actor, WALTER REYNOLDS, supported by old favourites, in the entirely new Drama, in four Acts, entitled
THE SLAVE OF DRINK.

OXFORD PALACE, Middlesbrough.—THIS WEEK:—Herr Unthan, the World's Phenomenon, the Nineteenth Century Marvel; Miss Morie Violetta, Professor Duemain, D. W. Watson, Miss Edith Manley, Messrs Ashley and Beach, Miss Maud Haigh, Messrs Morgan and Alleon.

GAIETY THEATRE, West Hartlepool.—This Week—
THE ORIGINAL JUVENILE COMIC OPERA CO.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE, Lambton-street (off Lynn-street), West Hartlepool.—This week:—
A'HO and ALRI, the Monarchs of the Air.
Mr FRED IZANT, Character Comedian.
Messrs FOX and FOX, in their Celebrated Act, "FUN IN A GYMNASIUM."
Miss BLANCHE PALMARA, "The Little Irish Girl."
LEON PREVOST, the Great London Character.
RHYNE and HANSON, Black and White Eccentrics.
Mr WALTER BANNELL, Eccentric Comedian and Dancer.
THE D'OSTAS, Marvellous Second Sight Artistes.
NEXT WEEK—"RAGS" is Coming.

THEATRE ROYAL, NEWCASTLE.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS OF
"DICK WHITTINGTON."
LOOK OUT FOR THE TRIPS!
THE LOCAL FOOTBALL TEAMS,
Including
MIDDLESBROUGH,
DARLINGTON,
STOCKTON,
DURHAM,
HARTLEPOOL, &c.,
Received with cheers every Peformance.
SATURDAYS AT TWO. EVERY NIGHT AT SEVEN.

TYNE THEATRE, NEWCASTLE.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS AND MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION OF
AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S FOURTH ANNUAL PANTOMIME,
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
The whole produced under the direction of
VICTOR STEVENS.

An exceptionally Powerful Company are engaged, including:—
MISS FANNIE LESLIE
(The Premier Boy in Pantomime),
Miss Pattie Haywood, Mr Harry Fischer,
Miss Alice Carleton, Mr Harry Kilburn,
Miss Lily Martin, Mr Johnny Alexander,
Miss Lillie Richardson, Mr H. M. Clifford,
and
MR VICTOR STEVENS.

EVERY NIGHT AT SEVEN. EVERY SATURDAY AT TWO.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office (T. Henderson) open daily from 11 to 4. Saturdays 11 to 2.

18th year of Professional Visits to the North.
LEEDS EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY.
Open daily 10 to 6. (Estb. 1871.)
MR G. MITCHELL, Oculist and Aurist.
Attendance at
North-Eastern Hotel, Darlington, Monday, March 2.
Black Lion Hotel, Stockton, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
Three Tuns Hotel, Durham, Saturday, Feb. 28.
Corporation Hotel, Middlesbrough, Saturday, Feb. 21.
Black Swan Hotel, Pickering, Monday, Feb. 16.
Railway Hotel, Northallerton, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
Hours: 11 to 4. Hours at Middlesbrough: 12 to 4.
Artificial Eyes fitted from 20s. Spectacles, &c., supplied.

MRS BROWN, 5, Mill-lane, Stockton, Dress and Mantle Maker, only Certificated Teacher of the European System of Dress Cutting by Measurement. Perfect fit guaranteed. No fitting required. Ball and Evening Dresses in all the Latest Styles. A27

YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK
THE MIDDLESBROUGH BRANCH
Is Open daily at 5, LINTHORPE-ROAD, from 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Any amount may be deposited.
3 per cent. interest allowed.
£20, or any smaller amount, may be withdrawn without notice, and larger sums on giving one day's notice.
Cheque books are issued.
ARTHUR FORSTER, MANAGER.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WILLIAM TENNET, INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT,
44, ALBERT-ROAD, will shortly Remove to more commodious premises at
65, CORPORATION-ROAD, MIDDLESBROUGH.
Books Debts Purchased.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Lost and Found.

LOST, on the 13th, black Retriever Dog; answers to "Wallace;" name on collar. Apply 14, Tennant-street, Stockton. 17

FOUND, a Pug Bitch; if not claimed within three days will be sold. Apply 33, Pembroke-street, Middlesbrough. 16

Hotels, etc.

LONDON.—WILD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 34 to 40, Ludgate Hill; home comforts; cleanliness and quiet. Central for business or pleasure.

LIVERPOOL.—"COMPTON HOTEL." Unrivalled for its Comfort, Excellent Cuisine, FINE WINES, and MODERATE CHARGES. Adjacent to the best Shops, Stations, &c.

WINTER HEALTH RESORT.—GRANGE HYDRO., GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.—Splendid Situation, Sunny Aspect, Home Comforts, Baths, Billiards, &c. Special Winter Terms from 30s per week.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT THE FOLLOWING PREPAID RATES:—
16 WORDS, 1 DAY, 6D......3 DAYS, 1s 3D......6 DAYS, 2s
24 WORDS, 1 DAY, 9D......3 DAYS, 1s 9D......6 DAYS, 3s
This applies to "private" wants only of Servants, &c.

AGENCY for Servants: Mrs Hodgson, 121, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough. Good situations.

AGENCY for Servants, Miss Wright, Derby House, Hartington-road, Stockton. Good situations.

AGENCY for Servants.—Miss Hayllar, 9, Bridge-road, Stockton. Good Servants Wanted.

AGENCY for Servants: Mrs Rudd, 33, Mandale-road, South Stockton. Moderate terms.

AGENTS Wanted, whole or spare time, commission and bonus. Ireton and Co., 92, Gracechurch-street, London.

AGENTS Wanted to Sell Collier's Pills; good commission. Apply for particulars to James Collier, Cwmyniscoy, Pontypool, Mon. 20

AGENTS.—Insurance Agents, Timekeepers, and Foremen Wanted to Sell Jewellery on commission. Address N2, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 19

AGENTS Wanted everywhere for "Business Register;" salary and commission; £4 weekly earned. Messrs Pamphilon, Congleton, Cheshire. 19

AGENT Wanted, £26 per quarter, paid weekly; splendid opening; experience unnecessary; specimens free. Address Compo Works, Farnworth, Bolton. 18

ASSISTANT Mistress Wanted immediately for one month (possibly longer) for Lackenby School, Grangetown (Infants and Stand. I.); salary at the rate of £40 per annum. Apply James Bell, 7, Cleveland-terrace, Coatham, Redcar. 16

BARMAID, good Generals, and Kitchenmaid Wanted. Apply Mrs Davison, Registry, 73, Corporation-road, Middlesbrough.

BOOT Trade.—Wanted, strong Workman for Puddler's Boots. Wm. Robinson, 94, Nelson-street, South Bank. 17

BOOT Trade.—Wanted, an experienced Lady Cashier. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to Box 33, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 17

BEFORE applying elsewhere ladies and servants should apply at Mrs Bowman's old established Registry Office, 2, Low Tenters-street, Bishop Auckland. 20

CROOK Co-operative Society, Limited.—Wanted, a Journeyman Butcher, accustomed to a country trade; wages 28s 6d per week. Personal application to be made to the Committee on Wednesday night next, February 18th inst., at seven o'clock. Satisfactory testimonials as to character, ability, &c., required. 17

COTTON Cleaning Waste.—Wanted, by old-established firm of manufacturers, an Agent; must have good connection. Address, stating terms, Cotton, care Lee and Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool. 18

CANVASSERS and Collectors Wanted, good pushing men, for sewing machines. W. Sellers and Sons (note new address), 20, Albert-road, Middlesbrough. 20

CANVASSING Agent Wanted, respectable and energetic; liberal terms. Apply A. and G. Taylor, Photographers, 106, High-street, Stockton. 17

CIVIL Service Appointments.—£70 to £400; rapid postal preparation for Clerkships, Excise, Customs, &c.; no payment until successful. Sec., 48, Linton-street, Islington, London. 16

CIVIL Service.—Ages 14 to 35; salaries from £40 to £200; great demand in the Post Office for Ladies under 20; rapid preparation by correspondence and in class. N. Watson, Witton-le-Wear, Darlington.

CLERKSHIPS, &c., Her Majesty's Civil Service. Age 14—25. Ladies under 20. Salaries £70—£400. 104 Clerks Wanted April next; age 20 to 35. Over 1,200 appointments recently obtained. Thorough preparation in class or by post. Complete guide free. Write or call, G. E. Skerry, 67, 69, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 18

COOKS, Housemaids, and Generals Wanted at once. £10 to £20. Mrs Pluse, 71, Linthorpe-rd., M'bro'.

COOK (plain) or General. Apply, personally, Mrs Stocks, Yarm-road, Stockton. 16

COOK (plain) or thorough General Servant; private family (3); housemaid and boy kept; part washing out. Fox-Thomas, Whitby. 18

COOK (good, plain) Wanted for Stockton; good wages; no washing. Miss Hayllar's Registry, Bridge-road, Stockton. 20

CLOTHIERS and Hatters.—Wanted, two Assistants; good salesmen and window dressers. Bennison Bros., West Hartlepool. 16

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Apprentices and Improvers. Apply Duff and Rowntree, Drapers, Bishop Auckland. 18

FRENCH Polisher Wanted, improver or steady man. Apply to R. Parlette, 9, Silver-street, Bishop Auckland. 18

GROCER'S Warehouseman Wanted; middle-aged man preferred. Apply Thompson Brothers, Stockton. 17

GROUNDMAN Wanted for Stokesley Cricket Club. Apply W. Yorke, Secretary. 17

GENERAL Servant (good) Wanted; no washing. Apply Mrs Baird, South-road, West Hartlepool. 17

GENERAL Servants, with good references, Wanted. Address, with particulars, to Ingledew's Servants' Registry, Ocean-road, South Shields.

GENERAL Servant Wanted, able to do plain cooking; also, a Housemaid. Apply Mrs Glen, South Bank. 16

GENERAL Servant (respectable) Wanted, about 20; good bread-maker; good references required. Mrs Conway, North Ormesby. 16

GENERAL Servant Wanted immediately; 2 in family; no baking; no washing. Miss Hayllar's, Bridge-road, Stockton. 18

GENERAL Servant Wanted; accustomed to children; reference required. Apply, from 6 to 8 p.m., 11, Station-terrace, Stockton. 18

GENERAL Servant Wanted, one able to wash; good character indispensable. Mrs Taylor, 28, Dunning-road, Middlesbrough. 16

GENERAL.—Wanted at once, thoroughly experienced Woman; able to cook; good character; age 25 or 26. Apply T. Thomas, Primrose Villa, South Bank. 16

GENERAL Servant (thoroughly competent) Wanted at once; no cooking required. Apply, before seven in the evening, at 49, Wilson-street, corner of Dundas-street, Middlesbrough. 16

GENERAL Servant (experienced) Wanted 2nd March, and superior Nurse. Apply, by letter only, stating references, to Mrs Jaeger, Coatham, Redcar. 16

GENERAL Servant (smart, active) Wanted in small family, where housekeeper and manservant are kept; no cooking; wages £14. Address L4, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 17

GENERAL.—Wanted, beginning of March, thoroughly experienced General for lady and gentleman; Housemaid kept; wages, £14 to £16; must undertake washing. Address C10, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

HOUSEMAID Wanted at once. Apply Commercial Hotel, Bishop Auckland. 16

HOUSEMAID for two in family; also, several Cooks, Generals, and Nurse-Housemaids Wanted for the term. County Registry, Charles-street, West Hartlepool.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted, about 34; good needlewoman. Apply, between 6 and 7, 22, Davison-street, Middlesbrough. 16

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted for Working Man; 2 in family; aged person preferred. W. Allerton, 3, Mary-street, Stockton. Apply between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. 16

HOW To Make Money!—Write for samples and accept Agency for the Sale of Birks Bros.' wonderful Blended Teas; cheapest in England. Address Central Supply Stores, West Hartlepool.

KITCHENMAID and Cook; small family; comfortable place. Send age, wage, references, Miss Wright, Derby House, Stockton. 19

KITCHENMAID, Scullerymaid, and Laundress, for private Hotel at Harrogate; good wages. Miss Hayllar's Registry, Bridge-road, Stockton. 17

KNITTING Machines.—Harrison Gold Medal Swift; Wanted, buying agents. Works: 43, Upper Brook-street, Manchester.

MRS HODGSON'S Baby Linen, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Establishment, 121, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough.

MILLINER (experienced) Wanted, to manage department; state salary required. W. Pallister and Co., Haswell. 18

MILLINER Wanted (permanent), and to assist in the sales; to live out. T. G. Bell, Drapery and Baby Linen Establishment, Bishop Auckland. 17

MAN, about 30, single, to live indoors, attend horses, &c.; must be a good driver, single or double; first-class character required. W. Wilson, Golden Lion Hotel, Stokesley. 16

MASONS.—Wanted, 3 or 4 good Banter Hands. Apply Hy. Mead, Foreman, New Bank Buildings, Hartlepool. 16

NORMANBY, in Eston, School Board.—Wanted, March 1st, an Assistant Master—ex-P.T.—for Normanby Boys' Department, average about 95, to assist in teaching Tonic Sol-fa, Drawing, &c.; salary £52; travelling expenses will be paid if required to attend. Applications and copies of two testimonials to undersigned by first post Thursday, February 19th. W. R. Thomas, Clerk, South Bank, Yorkshire.

NURSE (experienced) Wanted for one child; good needlewoman. Send full particulars, Miss Hyllaar's, Bridge-road, Stockton.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID Wanted, 25, one child; also, an experienced Housemaid and plain Cook; good wages. County Registry, Charles-street, West Hartlepool.

SHORTHAND Clerk (competent) Wanted, must be accustomed to iron and steel works correspondence; state age, references, salary required, &c. N12, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

SECRETARYSHIP, local society, of good character; energetic; canvass if necessary; fair salary. Address H24, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 19

WAITRESS (experienced) Wanted; good character. Apply Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough. 16

WORKING Housekeeper Wanted, widower; three children, youngest 11; country; state age and wage required. Address N13, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

YOUNG Woman, not under 20, of good character; who can milk and assist in hotel. Mrs Toulson, King's Head Hotel, Newton, Great Ayton. 16

YOUTH Wanted, with some experience in shipbrokers' office. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, &c. (shorthand writer preferred), X9, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 17

YOUTH Wanted, to attend to pony and trap, thoroughly accustomed to the work. B. Conway, North Ormesby. 17

YOUTH (sharp) Wanted to look after horse and trap, and to make himself generally useful. Apply Fleece Hotel, Middlesbrough. 16

YOUNG Man Wanted for the Beef and Pork Butchering, about 21 years, one been at trade before, character required. Address S13, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 15

YOUNG Man (active, intelligent) Wanted, as Traveller and Book-keeper; must have thorough knowledge of Book-keeping; one preferred having connection in Oil and Paint Trade. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references to A134, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 17

£ S. D.—How to make it? Brisk tradesmen do it by selling our popular Packet Teas. They find them helpful and gainful. Our lucrative and appreciated Tea Agency is attested by hundreds of shopkeepers in all parts. Brooke, Bond, and Co., the Yorkshire Tea Warehouse, 11, Boar-lane, Leeds.

£2 WEEKLY and upwards may be realised by either sex, without hindering present occupation. For sample, &c., enclose addressed envelope, Evans, Watts, and Co., P186, Merchants, Birmingham. This is genuine.

Situations Wanted.

BUTCHERING.—Wanted, Situation by experienced Youth, age 17. Address A47, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

SITUATION Wanted as General Servant; good cook; good references. Apply B18, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 17

SITUATION of Trust Wanted in Business House by Widow; very active, with one child. Apply 2, Hanover-street, West Hartlepool. 16

YOUNG Person Desires Situation, Housekeeper or Companion to Elderly Lady; well domesticated. M, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 21

Miscellaneous Wants.

BUSINESS Premises Wanted in Middlesbrough; Linthorpe-road preferred. Address T9, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

CAST-OFF Clothing Wanted.—Mrs Pinto, 7, Bridge-street, Middlesbrough, continues giving 20 per cent. more for every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing than any other dealer. Ladies privately waited upon. Cash remitted same day as parcels received. Highest references given if required. 15

COTTAGE Property.—Wanted to Purchase, a few blocks of good Cottage Property in Stockton and Middlesbrough. State full particulars and prices, James J. Bell, House Agent, 6, Finkle-street, Stockton.

EAGLESCLIFFE or Yarm.—Self-contained Cottage Wanted to rent (any time); with garden suitable for keeping poultry. Address full particulars to M. Rhodes, 9, Thorn-street, Middlesbrough. 16

FURNITURE Warehoused at 38, Marton-road. Apply J. G. Newby. M2

GENTLEMEN requiring Garden Work done on reasonable terms; Chestnut, Privet, Shrubs, and Rasps; cheap to clear. Address F24, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 18

HOUSE Wanted (newly-married couple), six rooms, end of March; neighbourhood of Borough Field. Address N50 "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough.

HOUSE.—Wanted, for the purposes of a small Convalescent Home, a suitable House, in the Country. The Home will not be used for infectious cases. Full particulars to Thos. Robinson, 38, Fawcett-street, Sunderland. 18

MONEY.—Wanted to Borrow, privately, £12 for two years; full security given; no professional money-lenders need apply. State terms to J. Z., "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

PROPERTY Repairs promptly by practical workmen. Address T. Wood, 80, Church-st., M'bro'. M5

PERSON (respectable) Wishes to take Child either to nurse or adopt. Address Y15, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 19

PITMAN'S Shorthand.—Wanted, Pupils; 6d per week. At Friends' Meeting House, Mill-lane, Stockton; Monday and Thursday Evenings, 7.30. Campbell Suggett, Teacher. 16

QUOTATIONS Wanted for making large quantities of Steel Sleepers. Thomas Myers and Co., 11, Chapel Walks, Manchester. 20

RENTS and Debts Collected; Book Debts purchased. Wm. Tennet, Incorporated Accountant, 44, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

RENTS Collected; Property Managed. Terms apply T. Colbert, House Agent, 46, Wilton-street, Middlesbrough. A20

SHOP, or House and Shop, Wanted at once in Wilton Park. Address J. Bagnall, Draper, Toft Hill. 17

SHIRTINGS Shrunk and Made Up for 6d each shirt at J. Leng's, 7, Newport-road, Middlesbrough; large stock for selection; patterns free. Write or call.

W. J. BELL, 26, Corporation-road.—Good, strong, useful Cottage Furniture for Cash or Easy Payments. Inspection invited.

500 Respectable Householders Wanted to Purchase their Clothing upon Easy Weekly Payments at Pinto's, 7, Bridge-street, Middlesbrough. Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits, ready-made or to measure; Moleskin, Corduroy, &c. No extra charge made for credit, but at the lowest cash price.

Apartments.

APARTMENTS (furnished) To Let; sitting-room and bed-room. Apply 17, Tower-st., Stockton. 16

APARTMENTS (comfortable) To Let in Norton; bath and piano. Address Box 6, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 17

APARTMENTS.—Dining-room and large Bed-room front, well furnished; bath, w.c.; use of piano if required; most respectable part of Middlesbrough. Address M. E., "Gazette" Office. 21

LODGINGS Wanted by Young Man (neighbourhood of Borough-road preferred). Particulars and terms to X40, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

ROOM (unfurnished) Wanted, near Railway Station; describe with terms. Address A17, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 1

To be Let.

HOUSE and Shop To Let, 3, Middlesbrough-road, South Bank, near Market. Apply C. G. Bennett, next door. 18

STABLE, Coach-House, and Loft over To Let, at Linthorpe (near Post Office). Address Y100, "Gazette" Office.

YARM.—Good Dwelling House, beautiful fittings, 6 rooms, wash-house, large fruit garden, &c. Young, Eaglescliffe. 16

Property, Land, &c., for Sale.

FREEHOLD Building Land in Middlesbrough-road, Oxford-street, and Napier-street, South Bank, to be Sold by Private Treaty. For particulars apply to Jackson and Jackson, Solicitors, Middlesbrough.

FOR Sale, 2 Freehold Houses, 4 rooms; 26 and 28, Britannia-street, South Stockton. James Mason, New-row, Wingate. 19

GROVE Hill-road.—To Be Sold, capital family House (new); 10 Large Rooms, Bath, h. and c.; W.C.; every convenience; papered and decorated, cheap, only wants seeing. Chas. Tinsley, Saltburn. M5

HARTINGTON-ROAD.—Two good Houses For Sale. Apply to Langley and Elliot, Solicitors, 28, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees. MY13

HOUSE (7 rooms) in 18, Pembroke-street, Middlesbrough, For Sale; cheap. Apply 3, Clarendon-terrace, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough. M10

HOUSES (Six) For Sale; all well let at 3/6 per week; price £320 the lot. Apply J. Bosher, Grocer, Denmark-street, Middlesbrough. 17

HOUSES (two) For Sale, corner of Straker and Young, Derwent and Morton Streets. James Dough, Straker-street, West Hartlepool. 18

HOUSE For Sale, in Bishopton-lane, 8 rooms, bath, and wash-house, electric bells, hot and cold water throughout, large garden in front; price £400. Apply 13, Shaftsbury-street, Stockton. TC

HOUSE (Woodlands-road), containing nine rooms, kitchen, &c., with immediate possession, For Sale. Apply Geo. Robson, Solicitor, 23, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough. 23

MELROSE House, Linthorpe, For Sale; 8 rooms and bath-room; greenhouse and one acre of garden, well laid out and planted; also, 300 yards grass land, or thereabouts. Apply to Mrs Barron, on the Premises.

SHOP and House For Sale, East-street, Middlesbrough; Shop and House, Eldon-street, South Stockton; both have cellars. Particulars of W. Benington and Sons, Stockton-on-Tees.

TO Builders at West Hartlepool.—Twelve good Building Sites For Sale, singly or in one lot, at Newtown. Apply W. T. Walton, Whitby-street, West Hartlepool. MY13

TWO commodious Dwelling Houses, Grange-road West; House and Shop, 51, Albert-road; a substantial part of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Apply 190, Cannon-street, Middlesbrough.

For Sale or to Let.

EAGLESCLIFFE Junction.—Commodious Family Residence with every convenience; lawn and garden. Mr Hemsley, Hartington-road, Stockton. 17

HOUSE and Shop.—For Sale or To Let, a very large and well-built House and Shop, in one of the best business towns in the County of Durham; suitable for pawnbroker or any other business. Apply G. McKenzie, Catterick, Yorks. 16

Hotels, &c., Let, Sale, Wanted.

BEES, good strong (1889) stock, skep hive, For Sale. Apply P. B. Smallwood, Northallerton. 17

BEERHOUSE, 8 barrels; family circumstances cause of leaving; ingoing £130. Apply personally Pemberton's, 94, Market-street, Manchester. 20

SOUTH Bank.—To Let, Beer-house, with off license. Apply any evening, except Saturday, between 6 and 7 p.m., H. W. Cooper, 137, Newport-road, M'bro. 1

Machinery for Sale and Wanted.

CROSSLEY Brothers' New Horizontal Otto Engine (without slides) can be seen working any day at Alf. Field's Printing Works, behind Cleveland-terrace, Middlesbrough. 16

UPWARDS of 700 Gas and Steam Engines and Boilers, 400 Engineers' and Woodworkers' Planing, Drilling, Slotting Machines, Lathes, &c., &c., For Sale; 900 lots of miscellaneous Plant, lying in various parts. Call at 100, Houndsditch, London, and see large stock, or send six stamps for catalogue, Britannia Company, Colchester. (We are also buyers of good plant.) 19

Shipping Shares Wanted & For Sale.

STEAMER Shares and Miscellaneous Securities Bought & Sold. Crosby, Auctioneer, W. Hartlepool.

STEAMSHIP Shares Bought and Sold. Apply James Hynd, 62, Albert-road, Middlesbrough. F27

SHIPPING Shares Wanted by bona-fide cash buyers. State fullest particulars and lowest price to Steamer, at Shelley's Advertising Offices, 38, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. 20

Bicycles Wanted or For Sale.

MARLBOROUGH Club Tricycle, nearly new; cost £18; will be sold cheap. Apply Box 17, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 17

NEW Rapid Safety Bicycle, balls to all wheels all round, enamelled and nickelled; splendid condition; list price £18 18s, for quick sale £10 10s. 63, Linthorpe-road.

ROVER Type Safety Bicycle, balls to both wheels and cranks; in good running order; £3 19s 6d. Huggins, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough.

Live Stock Wanted or for Sale.

BLACK and Tan Terrier For Sale, "Masher;" winner firsts Bangor, Bournemouth, Maidstone, &c. 3, Hutchinson-terrace, Stockton. 16

MARE (aged) For Sale; 14½ hands; strong and useful, but slow. Apply C. Dunn, Aerated Water Manufacturer, South Bank. 16

PORK Pigs.—For Sale, 3 Prime Pork Pigs, from 6 to 9 stone. Mrs Atkinson, Victoria Coffee Palace, Redcar. 16

SCOTCH Collie Bitch (fine) For Sale. Apply 23, Trent-street, Grange-road East, Middlesbrough. 17

Foods, Drugs, &c., for Sale.

BLAUD'S IRON PILLS. PREPARED from the Original Recipe of Dr. Blaud. One gross boxes post free 1s 2d. Inman's Drug Stores, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ENJOY good health by using Dickinson's Pure Westmoreland Oatmeal; there is none like it. Note the address: 65, Russell-street, Middlesbrough. 17

METCALF'S SALT. METCALF'S Table Salt—Whitest, purest, and best. In boxes 2d each, of all respectable grocers.

Household Requisites for Sale.

PICTURE Mouldings and Glass. Established 1862. Scupham and Sons, Garden-street, Middlesbrough; cheapest house in England. Price lists free.

FEATHER Bed, cheapest in England, carriage paid, 50s; samples of Ticks and Feathers by post. Russell-street Bedding Warehouse, Darlington.

HOUSEHOLDERS.—Best Disinfectant is Thymocresol; Gold Medal, 1884. Robson, Chemist, Middlesbro'; manufacturers, Ness and Co., Darlington. 5

LAUNDRY Glazing Secret.—Cuffs, Collars, and Fronts like white china; nothing used in the starch; no polishing iron required; particulars free. Laundry, 7, Liscard, Birkenhead. 21

SEWING Machine, White Treadle, £3 10s; Hand do., 50s; Eclipse Medium, £3 3s; Singer Machines, £2 10s; Hand Machines, £4 4s for 31s 6d. Price lists post free. Wright and Archibald, Drapers, Middlesbrough.

"FROM THE MILL TO THE MILLION."
WRITE for DRESS LENGTH BLACK YARN DYED CASHMERES, 7 yards, 8/11, 10/9, 12/6, 14/9. 6½ yards Habit Cloth, 7/9½; 12 yards Alpaca Cords, 6/9. Yorkshire Dress Company, Newport-rd., Middlesbrough.

Musical Instruments, &c., for Sale.

BEFORE buying a Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, carefully read Archibald Ramsden's advertisement, which appears in this paper every Tuesday and Thursday.

COTTAGE Piano for Sale; also, Harmonium, Bookcase, and Chiffonier. Apply Levy, Pawnbroker, 149, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. 16

IMPORTANT.—Should you require a Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Mandoline, Cornet, Concertina, Melodion, Flute, or in fact any kind of Musical Instrument, write to Cameron and Co. for prices before purchasing elsewhere; a single article at wholesale price and carriage paid. Cameron and Co., Manufacturers and Importers, 30, Essex-road, Islington, London. 18

LOOK HERE!—Magnificent American Organ, massive walnut case, 6 feet high, 11 stops, octave couplers, knee swells; perfect condition; guaranteed perfectly new; most splendid tone; eminent maker; fit for any mansion; price, £28 4s, accept £13 13s, carriage paid; certain to give the greatest satisfaction; photo and particulars free; great bargain, genuine. Kindly address, in full confidence, Mrs A. Peat, Newton Green, near Alfreton. Five years' warranty. 16

PIANOFORTE for Private Disposal; obliged to be sold; splendid iron upright trichord; in perfect condition throughout; only new within nine months; take half former price, or less if removed at once. Address letters F13, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 16

PIANOS, Organs, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Melodians, Organettes, and musical instruments of every description can be purchased at Murdoch's on the hire purchase system on terms to suit the customer. J. G. Murdoch and Co., Limited, 34, King street, South Shields.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
If you want a real good reliable
PIANO, ORGAN, OR HARMONIUM,
Before buying elsewhere call at
14, BRUNSWICK-STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
And see JOHN BURDON'S STOCK,
Which for Quality and Price cannot be equalled.
Inspection invited, and compare with any London or Provincial Dealers.

PIANOS from £16, ORGANS from £5 10s. Every Instrument warranted. Old instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Cash or Instalment system. Tuning and repairing by experienced workmen. Pianos, Organs, and Harmoniums always in stock by the principal makers.

TO Organists.—For Sale (cheap) a Two-Manual Organ, with pedals; suitable for private practice or for a mission-room or chapel. On view at Rodger and Henderson's Auction-rooms, Silver-street, Stockton. 17

VIOLIN.—Splendid Concert or Solo Instrument, copy Joseph Guarnerius, perfectly sound, lovely, rich, harmonious tone, very handy, suit lady, gentleman, or any violinist; must sell, sacrifice for 14s 6d; first-class baize-lined, lock-up box; excellent Gut silver-mounted bow, resin, music given free with violin; anyone wanting a really magnificent outfit should not miss this great bargain. Mrs W. Hursthouse, opposite Club, Tibshelf, Alfreton. 16

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC CO.,
THE MUSIC ROOMS, YARM-ROAD, STOCKTON.

CHEAP PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, &c.
NEW STOCK OF MELODEONS, CONCERTINAS, &c.
MUSIC—4/- pieces at 1/4, 3/- pieces at 1/-.
To Let, Large Room, 45ft by 30ft.
Second-hand ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM, 8 Stops.

Music Lessons by Mr and Miss Barnby. Graduated Scale of Fees.

W. KNAGGS
(LATE J. P. JEWSON),
3, FINKLE-STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
Is now showing a splendid assortment of
PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS,
By the Best Makers.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.
SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Very Cheap.

Miscellaneous Sales.

ARTISTS' Materials, reduced prices. Smith and Woolston, Wilson-street, Middlesbrough.

ALL Unmarried who would like to see a true and genuine Photograph of their future Husband or Wife, should send a stamped addressed envelope and one stamp; curious as this may appear, it is nevertheless a fact. Address the A. W. Photo Agency, 336, City-road, London. 19

BRIEF Bags, Hand Bags, Gladstone Bags, Travelling Bags, School Bags, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Ladies' Bags, Dress Trunks, Waterproof Bed Sheeting, Waterproof Collars, Cuffs, Leather Gloves, and Leggings, Braces, and Body Belts. Johnson, Saddler, 32, Newport-road, Middlesbrough.

BILLIARDS Bagatelles!—All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to Hennig Bros., 29, High-st., Oxford-st., W.C., London. Estab. 1862.

CHEAP Special Lines in Gas Globes to clear surplus stock. Baker Brothers, Corporation-road (opposite Lit and Phil. Hall), Middlesbrough.

CHEAP Printing at Misseldine's, 4, Vaughan-street, opposite Sippet's clock, Middlesbrough.

COFFEE Tavern; wood building, doing good business; early morning trade; in main thoroughfare. 17, Harrison-street, North Ormesby. 17

DOMESTIC Filters—Glass from 1/6; Earthenware from 4/6 each. Brayshay and Son, Stockton.

DREAM Book and Fortune Teller combined, 15 stamps. Aristotle's Works complete, coloured plates, 352 pages, 30 stamps, post free. E. Bowker, 27, Renshaw-street, Liverpool. Established 1852.

FOR Cheap Bargains in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery see A. Y. Talbot's Great Clearance Sale, 21, Hope-street, Crook. 19

HORN'S Home-made Corsets are the best; any colour 10s. Horn and Son, Appleby. Agents Wanted. 17

HOW to Tell Fortunes by Cards.—The meaning of every card in the pack fully explained; post free 8 stamps. Bliss and Co., 63, High Park-road, Smethwick, Staffs. 20

HEARSE of modern design and light construction, with neat carved ornaments on the sides and end, at £42. Mourning Coach, with coffin box £25. One horse Cab, painted and lined blue, £25. One horse Waggonette, to carry 6 persons, £25. Several Waggonettes, Back-to-back and Pony Phaetons, at from £15. Atkinson and Philipson, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, 27, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.

IRON Columns, Slates, Roofing Timber, Iron Tanks, 200 to 400 gals.; all second-hand, good and cheap. W. Blenkinsop and Co., Middlesbrough.

INDIAN Meal, special lot cheap; Oilcakes, Poultry Corn, and Feeding Meals; special cheap quotations, with samples, on application to Robert Conway, Eamus Steam Mills, Middlesbrough. Telephone No. 5,126.

MANUFACTURERS' Remnants For Sale, in Stuffs, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Velvets, Prints, Calicoes, Flannels, Cretonnes, Shirtings, &c., 10lb. bundles, cheap; price list free. W. Clarkson, Merchant, 41, Swain-street, Bradford, Yorks. M11

MILLINERY! Millinery! Caps! Caps! Madam Hudson, 72, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough.

MODERN Carriages.—Atkinson and Philipson invite visitors to Newcastle to inspect their new Broughams (made in three sizes to their gold medal design), Landaus, Victorias, and Gentlemen's Omnibuses, combining all the improvements introduced at the Paris Exhibition. Carriage Purchasers will find between 150 and 200 varieties to select from. Drawings and particulars submitted on learning the style of carriage required. Illustrated catalogues and list of second-hand carriages sent free on application to Atkinson and Philipson, 27, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.

PRESENTATIONS!—Write to Reid and Sons, Silver Plate Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, Jewellers, etc., 41, Grey-st., Newcastle, for prices and selection of suitable articles.

ROOFING Felt.—Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide. No. 1, 7s 9d; No. 2, 5s 6d; No. 3, 3s 11d; carriage paid on 4 rolls; special quotations for quantities. G. Power, The People's Ironmonger, 151, High-st., Stockton.

STOCKINGS at Manufacturers' prices. Bramwell, Hosiery Depot, Church-row, Stockton. Write for samples.

TO Wholesale Buyers.—Block Salt, Packet Salt, Packet Whiting. Write for Price List, Craig's Whiting and Pipe Clay Manufactory, West Hartlepool. Telephone No. 4,105.

WHOLESALE Buyers of Drapery Goods, Smallwares, &c., get best value at Holmes's Font Warehouse, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

SPRING Rolley, carry 30cwt., £17; 7-Pull Beer Engine, with Counter and Troughs, &c.; American Cooking Stove; 2 Folding School Desks, 12ft. and 8ft. Apply to Foster, Auctioneer, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. TO

SIX Cabinet Portraits, 3s; three for 2s. Twelve Carte Portraits, 2s 2d; six for 1s 4d. Eight-inch Enlargement, 3s; three for 6s. Stamp size, 24 for 1s 6d, 100 for 3s 3d. Send Carte or Cabinet and Postal Order, and in about ten days you will receive Highly-Finished Copies, with Original. Francis and Co., 33, Ludgate Hill, London.

TO Printers.—For Sale, cheap, an Imperial Cutting Machine, in good order. May be seen at the "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough.

YOUR Character correctly described by handwriting or photograph; complete description, containing 42 characteristics. Six stamps and stamped addressed envelope, Professor Wilson, 5, Wilton-road, London, S.W. Over 2,000 testimonials.

WRITE to James Brothers' Drapery Warehouse, Dundas-street, Monkwearmouth, for one of their 14-yard Dress Lengths, enclosing postal order for 5s 11d. Carriage paid all over the United Kingdom.

5,000 HANDBILLS, 8s; 10,000, 12s; 20,000, £1. 1,000 Bill Heads, Memorandums, or Business Cards, 4s; cash with order. Alf. Field, Printer, Wilson-st., M'bro'.

5,000 HANDBILLS, 7s 6d; 10,000, 11s 6d; 1,000 Cards, Billheads, Memorandums, 4s. Publicans' Bottle Labels, Cigar Bags, unequalled. Rogers's Printing Works, Arcade, Bristol.

J. W. BANKS, Registered Plumber, Glazier, Gasfitter, and Electric Bell Fitter, 18, Dundas-st., Middlesbrough. Orders punctually attended to.

Sales by Auction.

SOUTH STOCKTON.
IMPORTANT SALE OF 23 HOUSES.

MESSRS BARNES AND BARNES have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who has removed from the town, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rokeby Hotel, South Stockton, on TUESDAY, February 24th, at 6 p.m. prompt:—

Lot 1.—The Ten Well-built DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27, Francis-street, South Stockton, containing four rooms each, with yard and out-offices. Rental £110 10s per annum.

Lot 2.—The block of Seven FREEHOLD HOUSES Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15, Hibernia-street, South Stockton. Similar to preceding properties as regards area, rental, and accommodation.

Lot 3.—The block of Six FREEHOLD HOUSES, Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9, Caledonia-street, and the two End Houses, 17, Hibernia street, and 18, Lumsdon-street. They are also similar to Lots 1 and 2.

The properties are all well let to good tenants.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, 28, Sunniside, Sunderland; to MESSRS KIDSON, McKENZIES, AND KIDSON, Solicitors. Sunderland; Or, MESSRS HUNTON AND HUNTON, Solicitors. Stockton-on-Tees.

OBSERVE!

SALE BY AUCTION, in the Central Hall, Redcar, on MONDAY, February 16th, of the valuable Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Furnishings and Appointments of Newcomen House, Coatham, belonging to Mrs Garbutt, who is leaving the district. On view morning of sale. Sale to commence at one o'clock precisely. Full detailed particulars in large sale bills, to be had on application at the Auctioneer's Offices, Redcar and Middlesbrough.

CATALOGUE of the Sale of Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, February 17th, by SAMUEL LITHGOW, at the Granville Auction Mart, Middlesbrough.

Sale at 1.30 prompt.

1 to 25 Sundry Kitchen Goods.
26 Pair China Candelabras, Pair China Figures, Ditto.
29 Pair Candlesticks, Pair Japanese Trays, Pair Japanese Fans.
32 Three Painted Glasses for photos.
33 Ebonised Bracket, Child's Swing.
35 Brass Jardiniere; Pair Brackets, glass panels.
37 Fender, Fire irons.
39 Flower Stand, 4 Chromos, 2 Engravings.
42 Five Oil Paintings, "Landscapes."
43 Mahogany-frame Rocking Chair, hair stuffed, covered in morone skin.
44 Easy Chair, hair stuffed, covered in cretonne.
45 Pair Mahogany Duchesse Tables, jewel drawers and glass attached; Marble-top Washstand—all on castors.
46 Brass and Iron French Bedstead; Wire Mattress.
48 Feather Bed.
49 4ft. Walnut Wardrobe, fitted with dress pegs and drawer under, with looking-glass centre door.
50 Oval Walnut Occasional Table.
51 Black and Gold Frame Chimney Glass.
52 First-class WALNUT-FRAME DINING-ROOM SUITE, comprising couch, lady's and gent's easy chairs, and 6 small chairs, all spring seats, covered in morone skin.
53 Pair of handsome Plush Brackets, glass panels.
54 Solid Walnut Dining Table with 2 loose leaves, opening to 8ft.
55 4ft. Walnut Secretaire Bookcase, with 2 glass doors, cupboard under, and fall writing leaf.
56 Three-tier Walnut Dinner Waggon.
57 Album, morone plush case; Pair Paintings, plush frames.
59 Walnut-frame Mirror, with bevel-edge glass panels.
60 Set of 3 Ornaments, Needlework Cushion.
62 5ft. Mahogany Sideboard, fitted with drawers and cupboards, with looking-glass back-over.
63 Brass Shaped Cornice for bay window.
64 ASH AND WALNUT BED-ROOM SUITE, comprising 6ft. Wardrobe, fitted with dress pegs, drawers, and cupboards, with 2 bevel-edge glass doors; dressing table with swing-glass attached; marble-top washstand, tiled and glass panel back; pedestal, 3 cane-seat chairs, and towel rail.
65 Walnut Hall Chair and Steps combined.
66 Walnut-frame Suite, comprising couch, lady's and gent's easy chairs, and 6 small chairs, covered in figured velvet.
67 Folding Japanese Screen.
68 Four Oak-frame Chairs, covered in marone skin.
69 Mahogany Hair-seated Sofa.
70 Marble Timepiece, 4 Plant Pots.
72 MASSIVE 6FT. MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD, fitted with drawers and cupboards, with a lofty looking-glass panelled back over; all finely carved.
73 Mahogany Night Commode. Set of Mahogany Steps.
75 Pair Mahogany Duchesse Tables, jewel drawers and swing glass attached, and marble-top washstand.
77 Mahogany Towel Rail; Fender and Irons.
78 Gent's Dressing Bag, fitted complete; ditto.
80 WALNUT-CASE FULL COMPASS IRON-FRAME COTTAGE PIANO, by Avill and Smart.
81 Pair Chromos; Fender and Fire-irons.
83 Dining-room Suite, comprising couch, lady's and gent's easy chairs, and small chairs, covered in saddle bags.
84 Butler's Tray and Stand.
85 WALNUT CHINA CABINET, fitted with shelves and cupboards, with lofty looking-glass back over.
86 Brass and Iron Parisian Bedstead, with cretonne hangings and wire mattress.
88 Eider-Down Quilt.
89 Walnut Bed-room Suite, comprising; wardrobe fitted with dress pegs, glass centre door, dressing table with glass attached, marble-top washstand, 3 cane-seat chairs, pedestal, and towel-rail.
90 Sewing Machine by Bradbury and Co.
91 16½ yards of Brussels Carpet.
92 Walnut Hat and Umbrella Stand.
93 Mahogany Hat and Umbrella Stand.
94 Bagatelle Board, Bedsteps, Commode.

Sale in the evening at 6.30 prompt of general Household Furniture, Shoemaker's Sewing Machine, Table Piano, &c.

R. H. FOSTER, Auctioneer and Valuer, 33, Newport-road, Middlesbrough Yarm-lane, Stockton; Bridge-road, Yarm.

WM. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Office and Sale Rooms 3, Bishop street. Stockton-on-Tees.

Shipping and Emigration.

EMIGRATION. Inman, Allan, White Star, Beaver, Dominion, Australian, New Zealand, and African Lines—Agent, W. T. KEAY, Sussex-st., Mbro'.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
SUNDERLAND AND LONDON.—
S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK leaves SAT., Feb. 21, at 2 p.m.; returns Victoria Wharf, London, next WED. FARES: Cabin 8s and 12s return 12s and 18s. W. H. THOMPSON John street Sunderland.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HULL AND THE TEES.

The s.s. "G INKIE" (400 tons) will sail from HULL every Saturday, taking goods at through rates, for Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District, returning to Hull every Tuesday (circumstances permitting).

For freight and further particulars apply to W. H. H. Hutchinson & Son, Hull; J. M. Leonard & Sons, Middlesbrough; or to William Martin, Corporation Wharf, Stockton on Tees.

ABERDEEN, NEWCASTLE, AND HULL STEAM SHIPPING CO.
NEW WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN ABERDEEN, MIDDLESBROUGH, AND LEITH.

The s.s. Alexander Pirie, or other steamer, is intended to leave Aberdeen for Middlesbrough Every Saturday, and Middlesbrough for Leith and Aberdeen Every Tuesday (unless prevented by weather or other unforeseen circumstances), taking cargo and passengers.

For full particulars and fares apply to Wm. Skirving, Regent Quay, Aberdeen; G. Hourston, 64, Constitution-street, Leith; or to HENRY SMITH AND CO., Post Office Chambers, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK BETWEEN LONDON AND THE TEES.

THE TEES UNION SHIPPING CO.'S Steamers sail from FREE TRADE WHARF, Ratcliff, London, of which wharf the Company are proprietors, every Tuesday and every Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, taking goods for Middlesbrough and Stockton and adjacent towns, and sailing each Wednesday and Saturday for London (unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstances).

Moderate charges in London. Easy rates for freight and wharfage. Regularity in sailing. Prompt despatch of goods insured by shipping via this route.

Classification lists and rates on application. A limited number of Passengers carried by each steamer. Passages should be applied for beforehand. Any further information may be had on application to the Company's Offices, Middlesbrough or Stockton.

Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED.
MR BUCK, THE PEOPLE'S DENTIST, 9, East-street, and 35, Grange-road, Middlesbro'. 2

HUGHES, DENTIST,
STOCKTON—TOP OF HIGH-STREET.
MIDDLESBROUGH—46, NEWPORT-ROAD.
See Country Appointments in Friday's paper.

TEETH! ARTIFICIAL TEETH!
DR. SALT, D.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
42, NEWPORT-ROAD, MIDDLESBROUGH,
AND AT
SCARBOROUGH-STREET, WEST HARTLEPOOL.
Teeth from 3s 6d each. Sets from £4 4s warranted.
Teeth extracted painlessly by Nitrous Oxide Gas, 5s.

MR FRAS. BONE, SURGEON DENTIST, 27, CORPORATION-ROAD (Near New Town Hall), M'BRO'. ARTIFICIAL TEETH at charges to suit the means of all classes. Patent Prize Mineral Teeth from 2/6 per tooth. Fit and Comfort guaranteed. Country Patients attended at their own residences (by appointment) without extra charge. Reduced Fees to Servants. Special attention given to those unfortunate enough to have badly fitting sets of Teeth. Success guaranteed. TEETH EXTRACTED 1s EACH. Decayed Teeth carefully stopped, scaled, and regulated. Teeth supplied by other Dentists repaired on the shortest notice. Attendance daily.

S. DARBYSHIRE'S
PURE TEA.
FINE, THE FINE,
FRAGRANT, CUP FRAGRANT,
FAULTLESS, OF FAULTLESS,
1/10. HEALTH. 1/10.
48, LINTHORPE-ROAD,
MIDDLESBROUGH.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT
SOPPET, 52, LINTHORPE-ROAD,
Has the Largest and Best STOCK of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, AND SILVER GOODS in the Town.
The most efficient staff of workmen in the North.
All work done on the premises. No Apprentices kept

SMITH'S PIANOS, 179, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER.
PIANOS (new) from 10s 6d monthly } TILL
ORGANS " 5s 6d " } PAID
HARMONIUMS " 5s " } FOR.
Second-hand instruments at lower rates.
Nothing supplied but what is of the highest quality.
Delivered free within 100 miles on receipt of first month's hire.
Write or send for price list (post free), or, what is better still, call on SMITH personally if possible.
Railway fare allowed to country customers.

Money and Insurance.

WILLIAM EATON,
PAWNBROKER AND SILVERSMITH,
22 & 24, ALBERT-STREET, MIDDLESBROUGH.
Cash Advanced to any amount on Gold and Silver, Plate, Jewellery, Deeds, Bonds, and every other description of Negotiable Security at the lowest possible rate of interest. 5 per cent. allowed on Deposits at call. Established 50 years.

SUMS of Money at 5 per cent.; book debts purchased. Mr Taylor, 85, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

CASH Advanced, from £2 to £500. Apply to R. H. Foster, 33, Newport-road, Middlesbrough.

LOANS, £2 upwards; reasonable repayments; easy terms. J. Richardson, 16, Priestgate, Darlington.

TRUST and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage from 4 per cent. J. T. Kay, Solicitor, West Hartlepool.

MONEY Lent at 5 per cent.; Trade Bills discounted. W. Tennet, 44, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

MONEY Lent by Carlton Bank, Ltd.; favourable terms. W. Sudlow, 13, Nelson-terrace, Stockton. A17

MONEY Lent.—£2 to £500. H. Simons, 66, Grange-road West, Middlesbrough, corner of Hood-st. M4

THE safest place for respectable people to get a loan on reasonable terms without delay is at J. Willey's, 24, Wharf-street, Stockton.

PRIVATE Advances from £2 upwards on personal security. For terms apply W. T. Foxall, 1, Station-street, M'bro'. Hours: 9 to 1; 5 to 7; Saturday, 9 to 1.

SEVERAL Sums of Money at 4 per cent. to advance on mortgage. Crosby, Farmer, and Crosby, Stockton-on-Tees.

MONEY Lent, at half the interest charged by others, without delay; no fees. M. Cohen, 9, Wellington-street, Stockton (opposite Public Library). A17

CASH Advanced on personal security, repayable by easy instalments. Trade bills discounted. A. Levy, Chester Houses, Stockton.

LOANS.—£5 and upwards; easy repayments; strict secrecy. Apply North Riding Financial Company, 85, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

VARIOUS Sums ready to be Advanced on Freehold property. Apply T. Lewis, Solicitor, Zetland-road, Middlesbrough. 18

GUISBOROUGH AND DISTRICT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, established 1873, and incorporated. For particulars apply to W. ROBINSON, 55, Redcar-road, Guisborough.

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North-Eastern Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

OUR modern political life, though a native growth, owes not a little to external agencies and forces. The experience of ancient Greece and Rome is woven into the texture of our Constitution. Many of the principles of the art of government taught by the philosophers of Athens operate in our modern political being, and Roman law lies at the basis of our practical administration. Our obligations to the Reformation are even greater. That movement, with its doctrine of individual responsibility and of personal freedom as the condition and reward of the exercise of individual responsibility, gave political liberty a fresh starting point and higher aims; and the French Revolution, though sadly mismanaged and self-discredited by the excesses it let loose, communicated additional impulse to the development of democratic authority. But in the political as in the natural world the law of action and of reaction holds good; and if we have received aid from Greece, Italy, France, and the Continent generally in former days we are now and have for some time been giving them help and guidance in return. The British Constitution is the constant subject of study by the more ardent-minded political students and the lovers of liberty in the different European States; and in several countries, notably among the descendants and representatives of the peoples identified with the older civilisations, the sincerest form of flattery has been paid the British Constitution. From time to time in Greece and in Italy, and to some extent in Spain and France, attempts have been made by political reformers to introduce the British system wholesale or, at all events, to construct new Constitutions on the British model.

One feature of our British system of government even the closest of our Continental imitators have as yet failed to appropriate or to develop. Parties do not readily solidify in European legislatures seeking the development of constitutional government, and when they are constructed they are not characterised by tenacity of life. In France we have a Right and a Left, but each section is divided and subdivided into many groups; and while at times the Right and Left Centres seem to be more in agreement than the extreme wings of either section with the party whose name they bear, Ministerial combinations become kaleidoscopic in their nature—everything by turns but nothing long. In Spain before the last Monarchial restoration the Republic exhausted itself by the number and variety of the forms and types it adopted in its search for perfection. In Greece there has been for many years a superfluity of parties, and in political and Ministerial combinations the Athenians have afforded, and continue to afford, fresh illustrations of their proverbial fickleness. Even in Italy, where the British model has been more closely followed than perhaps in any other Continental country, where Constitutional Government has been kept under better control, and has in consequence exhibited a more orderly development, a complete breakdown of the party system has lately occurred. A general election held in the late autumn seemed to result in a triumphant victory for Signor Crispi and the Ministerialist party and policy. But already the great Ministerialist party has been broken up. Signor Crispi has been dismissed from power; and though the portion or aspect of his policy which commended itself to the electorates—that is to say, the maintenance of Italy in the position of one of the great Powers of Europe in virtue of its alliance with Germany and Austria, and of the strength of its own army and fleet—will doubtless be continued, it seems highly probable that the country is about to enter upon a period of Ministerialist crises on account of the failure of party solidarity. The people and their representatives will remain in favour of the Central League, while willing to cultivate friendly relations with France, and anxious to keep the national expenditure within the limits of the annual revenue; but though a general agreement as to policy may prevail, there seems little prospect of the maintenance of the party cohesion necessary to sustain the Ministry formed to give effect to the generally accepted policy. The conflict of personal ambition and the rivalry of coteries threaten to prove fatal to party loyalty, and there is a great danger that the failure of party loyalty will bring constitutional government in Italy to the brink of political chaos, as it has already done in Greece, in Spain, and in France.

We are not blind worshippers of the party system. We like to see individual political independence. Our ideal member of Parliament is the man who

> Dares to stand alone;
> Dares to have a purpose firm,
> And dares to make it known—

a man competent to judge of the questions brought before the House without the aid of a party leader, and brave enough to vote in accordance with his convictions, even in opposition to the party whip. We are inclined to think that the business of the country would be more expeditiously and more satisfactorily performed if there was the same freedom from party organisation and from party spirit in the Imperial Parliament as is displayed in our Municipal Corporations, and if every question that presented itself was viewed from the standpoint of national advantage, and not of party interest. We should like to see realised the ideal patriotism of the age of gold when none will be for a party, and all will be for the State. But in view of the political confusion periodically caused and the discredit cast upon constitutional government by the recurrence of Ministerial crises in Continental countries, we had better perhaps bear with patience the ills we have. And let us remember, too, that the best of our English statesmen who are most convinced of the indispensability of the party system—the political leaders who know the season when to take occasion by the hand—have shown that at the call of national advantage they can rise above party claims and considerations. A striking illustration of this high-minded patriotism was given when a few years ago Lord Salisbury and Mr Gladstone went into conference and settled for the time being the franchise question on the basis of a uniform household suffrage for the county and borough elector. And it is not impossible that before many years or even months go past we may witness a somewhat similar arrangement for the settlement of the Irish Home Rule question. Mr Gladstone has more than once advocated, and has even more than once attempted to promote, a settlement of this question on a national and not on a party basis; and after the next general election it may be found that the Tory leaders are less indisposed to respond to his overtures than they have hitherto shown themselves. In this land of "settled government," "where freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent," we are entitled to look for higher and happier developments of the constitutional system than are yet possible to our Continental imitators. At all events, it seems possible and necessary for us at times to honour and vindicate party government by the breach rather than by the slavish observance of the party system.

THE news from Chili is becoming worse every day. The ordinary means of communication are closed against the correspondents and news agents, but from time to time private information leaks out which tells of the spread of political chaos. A special messenger of the firm of Messrs Balfour, Williamson, and Co., of Liverpool, who has travelled from their Valparaiso house on horseback across the Andes telegraphs from Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, that both politically and financially affairs in Chili are in a very sorry condition; and other intelligence received at Buenos Ayres announces a complete defeat of the Government troops at Tarapaca.

GENERAL SHERMAN, whose death is announced to-day, was one of the most prominent heroes of the American Civil War. But for his aid as leader of the Western army which cut off the principal Confederate force under General Lee from its base of supply, General Grant would not have succeeded in the campaign which broke down the Southern opposition and ended the war. The military genius with which he was endowed was perhaps even greater than that possessed by his chief; and at the conclusion of the war he preferred soldiering to statesmanship. He remained with the army and became its commander-in-chief, and as a military strategist and administrator he became well known in Europe, being held in special respect by the Germans. The American army is not large, but it is very fit, and for its efficiency and its adaptability to its peculiar requirements it owes not a little to the genius and loyalty of General Sherman.

THE Welsh Liberals are very much in earnest about the Disestablishment question being brought to the forefront. The Executive of the North Wales Liberal Federation have passed a series of resolutions which all mean business. In the first place, they have agreed to conduct a vigorous campaign both in England and Wales in view of the general election. They have further resolved to communicate with the Liberal Whips, asking the support of the leaders of the Liberal party and of the members of the party to Mr Pritchard Morgan's motion, as such support will be regarded in Wales as "an indication of the treatment which the question of Welsh Disestablishment will receive in the forthcoming Liberal Parliament." These resolutions, we are confident, will be endorsed by the great body of the English Liberals, and will command also the approval of the Liberal leaders. The Liberal Unionist leaders are the men who are really standing between the Welsh people and justice.

THE trades' demonstration in Middlesbrough yesterday justified all that we ventured to predict regarding it. The attendance was large, the speaking was intelligent and reasonable, and the proceedings were orderly. Trades' demonstrations so conducted cannot fail to impress the public mind in favour of the claims of labour, and at the same time prove of great educational value to the workmen who take part in them. They both show and teach the capacity for fair intelligent argument, in which both sides of a question are looked at, and the power of self-restraint; and they tend to that cultivation of moderation which is commonly associated with firmness. The Scotch delegates yesterday reported that many ministers were taking the side of the workmen against the employers, more especially in support of their demand for a free Sunday, and of their proposal to refer their dispute to arbitration. Workmen, if they are wise, will always strive so to conduct their agitations for the amelioration of their condtion as to command the support of the friends of virtue and of freedom. Many serious controversies will have to be passed through before the relations of capital and labour are adjusted in accordance with modern ideas of fair play and of the just rights of the working man; and at the present moment we in the North of England, who have had our share of these troubles and of the gains resulting from them, are face to face with what may prove to be a serious industrial crisis in Durham, as the result of the Silksworth dispute. There is need for caution as well as for mutual fidelity and firmness; and on the whole we think we are entitled to say of the miners that they have shown due appreciation of the advice to beware of entrance into a quarrel. If at last they should be committed to the battle they have long and honourably sought to avoid they will, we have little doubt, so bear themselves that the opposers will be taught to beware of them.

LONDON NOTES.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND EXTRACTS, &c.]
LONDON, Monday.

It is definitely understood that the division on Mr Morley's motion will be taken at to-night's sitting. Mr Smith has given notice of his intention to move the suspension of the Standing Order, so that it will be possible, if it is thought desirable, to prolong the debate till past midnight.

Mr Parnell has not been communicated with in respect of the arrangement for to-night's debate, and as the subject is Ireland, and as Mr Parnell still holds himself to be the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, he is expected to take some steps not calculated to be agreeable.

Mr Smith's motion to suspend the twelve o'clock rule will give him and his friends an opportunity of coming to the front if they are disposed to be fractious.

The Wesleyan Missionary Committee have decided to establish a mission in Mashonaland. This is the result of a very urgent appeal from the Rev. Owen Watkins, whom Manchester Methodism introduced into the ministry a quarter of a century ago, and who since then has won deserved fame in South Africa as a missionary pioneer.

Mr Balfour does not intend to return to Ireland till the session is over, a remission of duty for which he is deeply thankful. He says he "can stand anything Irish but the Irish Channel." He suffers grievously even in ordinarily fine weather, and it has come to pass that in recent visits he has been sorely tempest-tossed.

Mr Peel's health is better than it was before Christmas, and it is quite likely that he will now abandon his intention of resigning at the end of the present session. Under those circumstances the question of the Speakership will not again be raised until the right hon. gentleman himself takes the initiative. It is with Mr Peel a question of health more than anything else. As long as he is physically capable he will continue in the Chair which he has filled with honour and dignity surpassed by no preceding Speaker.

There seems to be a growing dissatisfaction, which may again become confusion, in the Inland Revenue Office. The grievances complained of are various, some of them having a general and others having an individual application. But the grievances themselves are of less real interest to the public than the fact that in another department trouble may at any moment arise, because the servants of the State regard themselves as unfairly used.

There is to be an interesting extension of Guy's Hospital Medical School. The addition will include a dental department, consisting of a conservation-room, with space for fifty operating chairs; a dental laboratory, in which thirty students will be able to work at one time; waiting-rooms for patients, and a large lecture-room for dental lectures and lectures on experimental physics. There will also be erected a new chemical laboratory to accommodate a hundred students working at one time, and a new bacteriological laboratory for advanced students and research. The buildings will be all supplied with the electric light.

A proposal for the creation of a Baptist theological college either at Oxford or Cambridge is being mooted, but as yet no definite step has been taken. It appears that the original endowment of Mansfield College, Oxford, whilst not excluding Baptists, or, in fact, any ministers of the Free Churches, from utilising its advantages, prevents them from receiving its scholarships, it being a *sine qua non* that they must, like the principals and professors, be Congregationalists. It is not unlikely, seeing that a strong feeling exists in favour of the union of the two bodies, that any enquiry will be instituted with a view to removing any existing disability.

The miners' leaders are not fully satisfied with the composition of the Royal Commission to investigate the relation of coal dust to explosions in mines. Sir W. Lewis and Mr Emerson Bainbridge are, they admit, as good representatives of mining engineers and managers as could have been selected. But they urge that there ought to have been two representatives of labour as well as two representatives of proprietary interest. Mr Fenwick is regarded as an excellent member, but it is thought his position would have been considerably strengthened had he been supported by a Yorkshire miner. Of late years Yorkshire has had far more experience of fiery mines, and of the connection of coal dust with explosions, than Northumberland, which Mr Fenwick represents.

Although the Universal Beneficent Society, in the appeal they are at present issuing, announce the Viscountess Kingsland as one of the examples illustrating the cases of some of those in receipt of their annuity, that lady has, it appears upon enquiry, become independent of the aid of the charitable. She died last year. There is now no person of title receiving pecuniary assistance from the Society—when Lady Wraxall was alive she was another of their annuitants—but among the forty-three annuitants each receiving £15 a year are a large proportion of the widows of officers in the army. One lady is the widow of a colonel, who in consideration of his services was appointed one of the Knights of Windsor. Although this officer served forty-two years in the army, there was no pension for his widow, and hence the Society's election of her as one of their annuitants.

Mr Gladstone dines out with a regularity and daring that could not be excelled by a man of half his years. A friend who sometimes meets him at the hospitable board tells me that his participation in its enjoyment is by no means perfunctory. Some men past sixty, still dining out, enjoy themselves under sever restrictions, daintily picking their way through the *menu*. Mr Gladstone, past eighty, is apparently under no such restrictions. He eats what comes, generally right through the *menu*, and can take his glass of port after his libation of champagne, a test from which many an ardent diner-out would shrink. His mental activity is on a par with his physical vigour. His conversation is a never-flagging flood, brimful of interest. If it were only possible to reproduce a verbatim report of his conversation at a dinner party where the personal surroundings are sufficiently interesting to excite him to talk, there would be produced a volume of singular interest, biographical, autobiographical, and historical. His memory is marvellous, and his power of graphically recalling an incident is unequalled by any *raconteur* of the day.

Perhaps the best-known pearl necklace in London is that of the Countess Tolstoi, wife of that sturdy Radical, Mr Philip Stanhope, M.P. The stones are not only large and perfect in shape, but nearly black in colour, a peculiarity which, though some will think it does not add to beauty, is by reason of its rarity exceptionally valuable. The Baroness Henry de Worms, wife of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, also has a notable necklace—this one of diamonds. There will presently be in the field a new competitor, the contest being the more interesting since the new comer is a connection by marriage of the Baroness de Worms. The necklace is not new, though it has not been seen in London drawing-rooms for some years. It was the property of the late Countess of Orkney and was a present to her from her first husband, Baron de Samuel, a peer of Portugal. The necklace is in three rows, and contains in all 190 pearls, many of large size. The Countess left the necklace to her son, Mr Arthur de Vahl, and Mrs de Vahl will in the coming season be the envied wearer of the priceless "ropes."

The Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D., the new Bishop of Peterborough, ten years ago was only known as an exceedingly broad Churchman and one of the best historians of the new Oxford school. He had been a Fellow and tutor of Merton College, Oxford, and held a valuable college living, the rectory of Embleton, in Northumberland. Here he used to take private pupils to prepare for the final school of modern history. That eminent statesman and historian, Lord Lymington, M.P., was one of the young "barbarians" whose mines he formed. He is the author of several meritorious books of historical research, and Mrs Creighton has also "made history" on a smaller scale. As a reward of these labours Dr. Creighton was appointed to a Canonry at Worchester, and, like most dignitaries, has renounced the theological freedom of his youth and become exceedingly orthodox. He was one of the most unsparing critics of the theology of "Robert Elsmere," and this fact perhaps recommended him to Lord Salisbury's favour. The favourable impression would not be lessened by the circumstance that Dr. Creighton is an enthusiastic admirer of the Treaty of Berlin.

BURNING A CHILD WITH A RED HOT POKER.

ONLY A MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

A case of the grossest cruelty imaginable was heard at Buxton, on Saturday. Frances Grice, a married woman, put the poker into the fire, and, when red hot, thrust it into the child's mouth, wounding it under the tongue, and on the lip, and on the chin, and afterwards beat it with a strap. The prisoner was committed to prison for one month.

A MISSING VALENTINE CAUSES SUICIDE.

STARTLING AFFAIR.

On Saturday a young lady named Payne, chief of one of the departments of Mr T. Beckett's drapery business at Peterborough, left the shop on some pretext, and a few minutes afterwards a messenger came in with a note from her saying that she had gone to drown herself. A search party was at once instituted, and her body was found floating in the River Nene, life being extinct. It is stated that she had had some quarrel with her lover, and that not receiving a present on St. Valentine's morning she so took it to heart that she resolved to commit suicide.

PREPARING FOR A SANGUINARY STRIKE.

The miners of Clearfield and the central counties of Pennsylvania are preparing for their threatened strike by providing themselves with arms. Their agreement expires on the 5th prox., and, if no new one be made by that date, bloodshed will ensue, as the men, who number about eight thousand, are exceedingly bitter against their employers.

THE MILLIONAIRES OF ENGLAND.

The late Nathaniel Clayton's £1,354,496 is the eighth millionaire's estate declared in England during two years. They include a banker, a colliery owner, a woollen manufacturer, a cotton spinner, an alkali king, a shipbuilder, a baronet, and a manufacturing engineer. The aggregate value of their estates was £11,771,834, which is less than a quarter of two at least reported American fortunes.

ALARM IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

A fire broke out last night in the basement of the chief New York post office. The staff were busily engaged in sorting mails from the Celtic when the electric lights suddenly went out, throwing the whole of the rooms and offices into complete darkness. The alarm and confusion were greatly increased by the fact that the corridors were rapidly filling with smoke, and the employees on perceiving this hurriedly rushed to the doors. The fire was promptly subdued and no letters were injured, although thousands will be delayed. A considerable number of bags of newspapers were, however, burned, and another portion of the newspaper news was damaged by water. The cause of the fire is believed to be a defect in the electric apparatus.

A FLAW IN THE FRENCH BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A WINE MERCHANT'S SPECULATIONS.

The following details are forthcoming concerning the failure announced the other day of a wine merchant at Bercy, France:—The bankrupt, whose name is indicated only by the initial "L.," failed some years ago and was never discharged. He, however, set up in business again under his wife's name, and succeeded in opening enormous credit accounts with the representatives and commission agents of some of the biggest houses in Paris. He contrived to inspire so much confidence that the banking establishment with which he did business loses, it is said, no less than 900,000 francs, while two Bercy wine merchants lose 500,000f. and 100,000f. respectively. It was the loser of the latter amount who lodged the complaint which brought about the bankruptcy. The total liabilities are believed to amount to 7,000,000f. or 8,000,000f. The bankrupt's business was principally connected with the Spanish wine market, but he also engaged in heavy speculations upon the Spanish Bourses. Last, but not least, "L." was a sportsman addicted in particular to the turf, and his colours appeared on different racecourses, though they were never known to be carried to victory.

THE LOCAL LUNACY CASE.

On Saturday morning the enquiry into the alleged lunacy of Mr Francis Henry Paget, a country gentleman, formerly residing upon his own estate at Birstall, Leicestershire, the petitioner being his daughter, Mrs Ada Mary Walker, of Maunby Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, was continued in the Royal Courts of Justice.—Dr. Marriott, of Leicester, cross-examined by Mr Crump (for the petitioner), said there could be no doubt that Mr Paget had suffered from severe disease of the brain, but he regarded it as an ordinary seizure. Despite the expert and the evidence called for the petitioner, he did not regard Mr Paget as a lunatic. He was not a man of sound mind; but there was a marked distinction between the two.—Dr. Berkeley Hill said deceased had suffered from syphilitic disease of the brain, but had improved. The precise disease from which Mr Paget was suffering was an injury to a portion of the brain, which produced loss of memory.—Other evidence was given to disprove the alleged insanity, and then the alleged lunatic was examined before the Master and the jury in private.—The jury unanimously found that Mr Paget was of unsound mind, but that he was not dangerous, though incapable of taking care of himself or of managing his own affairs.

GIVEN GRATIS TO ALL.—The following important fact cannot be too frequently impressed upon the minds of suffering humanity, that Mr GOULD, E.B.P., of Bradford, has for some time past and is now giving the Hop Prescription for Bitters to all applicants who send a stamp for postage. Anyone in possession of this valuable prescription can for 10d make a quart of this Marvellous Medicine, and for 1s 3d can make two quarts, sufficient to serve two weeks. It may be interesting to learn that with this prescription all kinds of hopeless cases have been treated with success when all other remedies had absolutely failed. People who have been partly paralysed have been relieved or cured with this prescription; others have had their reason restored; people who could not sleep have had their sleep restored, others who could not eat have had their appetite restored, people who had suffered years with indigestion and its consequences have had their digestive powers restored; people who have suffered martyrdom with a disordered liver, nervous debility, &c., have been cured; people subject to an accumulation of wind and water have found it disappear under its influence. A gentleman at Lincoln, subject to fits fortnightly, has not had a fit from the first moment he began taking it. People troubled for years with constipation have had their bowels become regular under its influence. It is a choice, rare, remarkably remedy. The prescription is simple, it is cheap, it is good. Those who haven't sent for it should. It will be found safe, sure, and reliable in almost all ailments incident to the human frame. It is a tonic, alterative, and an aperient combined of marvellous curative properties. These important facts may seem incredible, but it has done far more than is here claimed for it, proof of which is sent with each prescription. Thousands are blessing the day the Hop Compound for Bitters fell across their path, and it is given absolutely free of charge to all applicants, rich or poor, who send a stamp for the postage of the same. A mode of self-treatment at home has been a long-felt want by all well-regulated minds, and will be found exceedingly advantageous to sensible persons who desire to know what they are swallowing. Address, MR GOULD, E.B.P., Bradford, Yorks. When writing, name this paper.—ADVT.

THE MINER'S HO

ANOTHER MASS MEETI

MORE DEPLORABLE DISCLO

THE SILKSWORTH EVIC

Another representative meeting of
East Durham was held on Saturday a
connection with the agitation which ha
on for some time past with the view of
improved house and sanitary acc
the pitman and his family, the gath
occasion taking place at Trimdon a po
district about midway between H
Ferryhill, a district which affords
A STRIKING EXAMP
of the deplorable conditions under wh
is compelled to live. The meeting w
Lodge-room of the Locomotive In
tended by representatives from Silks
Seaham, Adventure, Houghton le
Monkwearmouth, E. and N. H
Trimdon Grange, Hutton Hen
Wingate, South Hetton, North B
Hetton, Wheatley Hill, Thornley,
Ludworth, Old Sherburn, Rai
Pit—altogether about 15,000
sented. Mr Edward O'Neil, of Trim
Mr JAMES BARRON, Ryhope move
tion, pledging the men to use all
to remedy the existing def
sanitary accommodation. He
high time that something sho
ing that stringent measures sho
obtain a recognition of their
JUST AND REASONABLE
(Hear, hear.) He would sugg
be formed at each colliery, and
appealed to, and if that failed
taken. (Applause.) He regrett
several instances the houses by be
tenements were being made wors
(Applause.) Two families were
ge her. ("Ay, 'tis a fact.") In
condition, he thought they were
Ryhope, but they were 100 per c
than at Trimdon. (Hear, hear,
sand times.") It was, in fact, one o
liery districts he had ever b
to those responsible for the cond
and applause.)—Mr John
sturdy veteran who has passed
A LIFETIME IN
seconded the resolution. He ga
ture of the miserable cond
and his family lived. He resided in
street. ("Lord save it"
amidst a roar of laughter.) It
with a pantry out ide, and ha
garret, "but," added Mr
bitterness in his powerful
stairs you can
SEE THE HEAVENS THRO
"Ay, that's reet, lad,"
dozen voices. "There's ple
the speaker, with a broad
"but it would be cruelty to
there, and we have no othe
which myself and my wife
he's a big lad working
right, is that natural?"
appealing to his fellow wor
shout of "No, Jack, it's
then went into some painful
they were put to owing to
sanitary accommodation.
asked, put up with such th
every comfort, and it was
to see that their wor
places to live in.
MAN said he could quite end
mins had said. His own
shameful condition. He
LIE IN THE
("Ay, lad," and laughter.)
carried unanimously
question was next
which is regarded as almo
the sanitary question.
rangements the men instead
provided for them by
colliery at which they
has prevailed for
which is reckoned as part
are frequently compelled
private owners away from
and at high rents, towns
allowed 2s a week.—Mr T
moved a resolution p
legal right of every miner
house, or to have fu
ing to the resolution, Mr
many meetings, and
SOMETHING
should be done. He sugge
get up a petition, signed by
locality, and present it to th
that was not successful
Executive in Durham.
tion of their homes and villag
no effect, let them go before a
rity—namely, the House of Comm
plause.)—Mr John T
Spring, who described him
ONE OF THE
of the rented house system, se
tion. He said he paid a high
where he lived were not much
colliery house. All the refuse
through the house, and a f
were frequently to be found
("Shame.") His exp
property owner was
owners. (Hear, hear.)
adopted.—Mr F.
Adventure pit, who
very well for a
"That we seek for all
ground firemen to work only
The men, he said who was
wealth that could be produ
labour per day never would
hear.) The fireman's occu
shortened his days, but made
miserable. (Applause.) A fe
HARD HANDS AND
and with determined wills,
alter this state of things, and they
(Loud applause.) It was not right
get wealth out of them
their health, their home
very lives. (Cheers.)—Mr Ma
who seconded the resolution,
indeed knew what were the
roaster," as the fireman was cal
They were roasted up for ten or
His sympathies, however,
underground firemen, who had
return air to contend with. (Hear
return air was nothing more tha
DEADLY
and if their hours could be re
not say that it was too few.
The resolution was carried una
JAMES YEATS, of Silksworth, appa
intelligent man, moved a
regard to stovemen and shifters,
sought to obtain six hours' shifts
do week-end work, it being also pr
Sunday shift shall not commence
Mr Yeats said that under the pre
stoveman had practically to work
get in six shifts, and he could
Sunday's recreation like othe
to be in the pit at ten p.m., and
to take some rest before tha
applause.)—Mr JAMES JENKINS,
He said he had seen the qu
newspapers why working
church. If they came into
would soon find out the reaso
believed the Sabbath was
but with them it seemed to
work. (Cheers.)—The res
carried, Mr T. STEWART,
to move a vote of thanks to
"NORTH-EASTERN DAI
Their object, he said, could no
out the help of the Press, and
say that in the case of the Nor
Gazette and the *Durham Ch*
ceived most valuable aid
assistance, in fact, had done
than they could do for th
the miners would bear th
who helped them.
seconded the resolution,
acclamation, and replied to by
THE THREATENED
The Silksworth dispute
the preliminary meeting,
the motion of Mr John T
le-Spring, to give instructio
calling together of the
evictions being put in
meeting was in favour of
event of the Silksworth
their homes.—The next
place at Thornley on the

THE NEW BISHOP OF P
Queen has appointed the
Canon Creighton, LL.D., D
of Ecclesiastical History
bridge, to the See of Peterbor

A BOON TO STOCKTON.—
Stockton so electrical
inventor of the Curative
ance scores of
wonderful cures effected by
electricity in cases of
headache, nervousness,
backache, weak circulation,
Without exception
proved to be the
ing method of relieving
This latest invention
Doctor," because it relieves
nervous headache with
pains in the joints in
prise of everybody, and
use it."—January 13th, 1891.
one of your Batteries
say that I am quite satisfied
would not be without it for
It quite cured my wife of
The Battery has also been
neighbourhood for various
particular—a man who had a
on whom the doctor used it,
in a fortnight.—Yours respectfully,
—The above battery may be had of H
Temperance Hall, Dovecot street,
10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 7 to 8.—ADVT.

THE WEDDING RING.—When
Collingwood's, the old-established firm,
receives a handsome present.—ADVT.

CHLORO-LINSEED Cough Lozen
7d. Of Chemists.—ADVT.

KAY'S COMPOUND Essence of Linseed,
seed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, with Chlorod

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF THE "RIPPER."

A PLAUSIBLE STORY.

Despite the utmost vigilance on the part of the police authorities, they have discovered but little to throw any definite light upon the authorship of the last Whitechapel tragedy. On Saturday they effected an arrest which at one time seemed to be of an important character, but the man has accounted for his movements in a manner that renders it difficult to connect him with the crime. The man in question is Thomas Saddler, a fireman on board a ship in St. Katherine's Docks, and he attracted the attention of Sergeant Edwards on Friday morning by reason of his blood-stained clothes. The man explained that he had been ill-treated by some men, and as his general appearance bore out the statement the officer let him go on his way. A short time afterwards the news spread about that another murder had been committed, and the sergeant at once had his suspicions about the man he had seen only a short time before. It was decided to arrest him, and at noon on Saturday Detective Gill found Sadler in the Phœnix Inn, Upper East Smithfield. He protested his innocence of the crime, although admitting that he had been with a woman named Coleman the previous night. At the official examination of the prisoner at the Police Station,

PRISONER WAS IDENTIFIED BY A WOMAN

as a man she saw quarrelling with the murdered woman early in the evening of the murder. Another declared him to be the person who had formerly cohabited with Coleman. The man "Jumbo," however, when confronted with him, was unable to say that he was the man whom he had seen talking to Coleman a short time before she was murdered. The accused himself said he had known the deceased for some time. He met her on Wednesday, and after they had been about drinking during the day they went to what is known as a "double" lodging-house in Dorset-street, Spitalfields, where they passed the night. On Thursday he was about with her a good deal, and they undoubtedly had too much to drink, consisting principally of gin and cloves. She asked him for some money in order to buy a hat, and he, after telling her that he thought she might better spend her money in other clothing, gave her half a crown. She bought the hat, which came to about two shillings. The two in course of their wanderings about the district came late in the evening to Thrawl-street, where they had some argument, in the midst of which, as alleged by Sadler, a woman came up and

STRUCK HIM ON THE HEAD

with some instrument, which caused him to faint. In consideration of this he drew the attention of the police officers to his head, upon which was a nasty wound, and from which blood had apparently freely flowed on to his clothing. Some other people, he asserted, came up and added to his ill-treatment. When he recovered these people had gone, and only the woman Coleman remained. He upbraided her for not having attempted to defend him and charged her with being the cause of the assault. They quarrelled, and he left her. This was between ten and eleven o'clock at night. He made his way to the docks, with the intention of going to his ship, but when he got there the gatekeepers refused to admit him because of his intoxicated state. For some time he lingered about the gate abusing the officials. In the midst of this some dockers came along, and he

AT ONCE FELL FOUL OF THEM,

and in all probability would have been roughly handled by them but for the presence of a police sergeant and constable. His next move was towards the Victoria Home for Sailors, with the intention of seeking shelter for the night. In this he was also unsuccessful on account of his drunken behaviour, and after pouring out some more abuse upon the porter he went in the direction of Tower Hill, where he met the police officer who accosted him. This, in effect, is Sadler's account of his movements. Whilst giving it he appeared to have a particularly good recollection for a man who had undoubtedly been worse for liquor during the time that the chief incidents had been happening. Sadler has the appearance of having led a hard and [illegible] life. Though only middle-aged, he is described as looking fifty or sixty, and he has quite an average amount of intelligence.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MURDERED WOMAN.

A woman named Ellen Callaran has come forward to state that she was in the company of the deceased as late as two o'clock on Friday morning. She adds:—"Last night we were walking up Commercial-street, about half-past twelve, having come out of the White Hart, George-yard, when we met a man dressed in a sailor suit, with pea-jacket and cheesecutter hat. He accosted me and offered me half-a-crown. I refused, not liking his looks. He caught hold of me, tore my pocket, and struck me in the face giving me a black eye. He made the same offer to Frances, and I left her after advising her not to go with him. I saw them walk down Commercial-street, in the direction of Leman-street. The next thing I heard was this morning at five o'clock, when someone told me a woman had been murdered near Leman-street. I said at once, 'I believe that is Frances.' After that I went to the police and told them the same as I am telling you now. They took me to the mortuary, and I identified her at once as Frances." A tradesman has been found in Nottingham-street, Bethnal-green, who can state that he sold deceased the crape hat she was wearing when murdered for 1s 9d, and a woman from White's-row can identify the hat which was tucked up in the folds of the deceased's dress. The police, it may here be said, do not favour the theory that the murderer is a woman, and ascribe the presence of two bonnets or hats to the fact that the victim, having probably to sleep in lodging-houses, would be compelled to carry the whole of her apparel with her. It is, however, not denied that the deed may have been committed by a man in woman's attire. According to one man who resides in the locality the deceased was seen in company with another woman drinking in a public-house near Swallow Gardens at about half-past twelve at night. The deceased is alleged to have said to her companion, "Make haste, because I have to meet someone at the arch at the half-hour." "What arch?" asked the other woman, to which the deceased responded, "Why, the shedway arch, school end." This man states that he knew the murdered woman as "Carroty Hannah," a declaration which is borne out by other persons. The statements given above go to show that she kept the appointment, which in all probability was with her murderer.

A SECOND ARREST.

The police made another arrest of a suspicious person at London Bridge Station at two o'clock on Saturday, and he was at once taken to Leman-street Police Station also. The police attach no importance to this arrest, but he is still detained.

WHAT ABOUT THE BLOODHOUNDS?

Some people are asking why were not bloodhounds put upon the scent of the murderer? The experiments formerly tried with these animals were, it was said at the time, a complete success, the dogs coming creditably out of every test applied under the usual conditions known to be necessary to a successful scent. Sir Charles Warren was himself tracked and discovered by the hounds twenty minutes after he had started, and upon one occasion a bicyclist who had merely pressed his hand down the wheel of his bicycle was pursued and captured by the dogs. Unfortunately, however, the bloodhounds showed a distaste for London, and ran away to their former homes in the country. It was not considered worth while to have them brought back to town, the result being that the utility of this method of tracking a murderer was never put to a practical test.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIM.

Mr Wynne Baxter, Coroner for East London, opened an inquest on Saturday afternoon on the body at the Working Lad's Institute. The summons to the jury described the deceased as "A woman unknown." Several jurymen did not attend personally to serve on the jury, but sent substitutes. P.C. Thompson gave evidence of the finding of the body. The first thing he saw was something lying on the roadway about midway through. He went up to it and turned his lamp on, when he saw that it was a woman. He noticed some blood, and saw her open and shut one eye. He then blew his whistle three times, and two constables came up in about three minutes. He had heard footsteps when going up Chambers-street. They were going in the direction of Mansell-street at a walking pace, but he saw no one. He was then eighty yards from the arch. Nobody was going in the opposite direction. He could not say if the person whose footsteps he heard had come from the arch.—P.C. Higham, one of the constables who came up, said he went for Dr. Oxley, who was in bed, but came shortly afterwards. Witness afterwards searched the vicinity, but saw no person who was likely to have committed the deed.—Another constable, who was called to see the woman, said the spot was very lonely after one o'clock in the morning. Had a cry for help been raised he must have heard it, but everything was very quiet till he heard a whistle.—A juror said it was important to know how long the doctor was in reaching the scene, as the woman was alive when discovered.—Witness said the doctor attended in about ten minutes.—The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow, when medical evidence will be taken.

LATEST DETAILS.

Enquiries made at Whitechapel shortly before six o'clock this morning show that no further arrest were made during the night. The man Sadler is still detained at Leman-street Police Station, and enquiries regarding him are being actively pursued. The additional police and detectives, drafted into the district on Friday, continue on duty nightly, and exercise a strict surveillance on the suspected neighbourhood.

A STRONG CASE AGAINST SADLER.

The Press Association, telegraphing at 7 o'clock this morning, says that the case against Sadler is regarded by the police as being so strong (some very important facts having come to light) that early this morning they formally charged him with the murder, and he will be brought before the magistrates to-day. Sir Edward Bradford, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, visited Leman-street Police Station last night, and was engaged with various police officials, who have the case in hand. A long consultation, it seems, took place, and this decisive action is the result. The fact that he must consider himself in custody on the charge was communicated to him by the officer on duty, and he is understood to have again declared his innocence. He will be brought before the Magistrates at the Thames Police Court. On being questioned as to whether anything had been discovered to connect the man with the other crimes attributed to "Jack the Ripper," a high police official said, "Well, we will see all about that as soon as we have stated what we know about him in connection with the present crime."

The most absorbing interest naturally attaches to the investigations into the movements and antecedents of Sadler. He is about 50 years of age, but he looks older. He is about 5ft. 6in. in height, stoops a little, and is fair, and even ruddy when washed. He wears a moustache and a goatee on the chin. He is dressed in a pilot cloth pea-jacket and serge trousers, and has a black cloth cap with a leather peak, but not of the shape called a cheese-cutter. The knife supposed to have belonged to the accused has a formidable blade with a razor-like edge. It was not found among the prisoner's possessions, but brought to the police by a seaman, who said he bought it of Sadler on the morning of the murder. There were then smears on the blade as though it had been hastily cleaned. The nature of these stains will be described before the police magistrate to-day. The following is the entry on the charge-sheet at Thames-street, "John Thomas Sadler, marine fireman, residing at Victoria Lodging-house, Upper East Smithfield, charged by Detective-inspector Moore, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with wilfully causing the death of Frances Coles, by cutting her throat with a knife or some sharp instrument at Swallow Gardens on the 13th. It appears that about eleven o'clock on Friday morning Sadler went to the Wells-street Sailors' Home, Whitechapel, and showed to another sailor named Duncan Campbell a peculiarly-shaped knife, which he offered to sell for a shilling. Campbell bought the knife, and afterwards noticed it was bloodstained. He sold it to another man, from whom the police have obtained it.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE "RIPPER."

At Greenwich on Saturday Richard Gyrspardt, a powerfully-built foreigner, who lived at the Jolly Farmers' beerhouse, Lewisham, was charged with stealing a purse, containing about £50, the property of Ellen Taylor, landlady. It was stated he seized her in the bar on Thursday, and threatened to cut her breast off and rip her throat open if she did not give up her purse. He was married to prosecutrix, but his first wife was alive.—He was remanded.

THE SUNDERLAND LIBEL CASE.

A VERDICT FOR ONE FARTHING UPHELD.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday Mr Justice Lawrance gave judgment in the appeal in the case of Mr J. H. Wilson, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union, against the proprietors of the *Sunderland Post* for publishing a letter containing statements which Mr Wilson considered libellous. The jury at Leeds awarded one farthing damages, and Mr Justice Lawrance now confirmed the verdict without costs.

ALLEGED SLANDER BY A VICAR.

At Cumberland Assizes on Friday, before Mr Justice Day, a widow named Agnes Brown, Haile, brought an action against the Rev. A. H. Cooper, vicar of Haile, for damages for slander.—The alleged slander consisted of a statement repeatedly made by Mr Cooper to the managers of the parish school that the plaintiff, who was a schoolmistress, had had a miscarriage. The allegation had also been made to Mr Price, of Kirkby Stephen, who was then schoolmaster of the parish of Haile, but it was Price who had suggested it.—Mrs Brown denied the allegation, and no attempt was made to prove it.—After a protracted hearing, his lordship held that defendant was justified in consulting with his brother managers as to the desirability of continuing to keep the plaintiff in their employment. The statements complained of, though untrue, were, if spoken *bona fide*, privileged.—The jury on this understanding returned a verdict for defendant.

A FOX IN A KITCHEN CHIMNEY.

The Duke of Rutland's Hounds, after meeting at Sir Thomas Whichcote's seat, Aswarby Park, near Sleaford, on Friday, found a fox in Burton Gorse, which ran to Silk Willoughby. At the back of some cottages in the village the hounds were at fault, and whilst Gillard, the huntsman, was casting around he was informed that Reynard had entered a labourer's house. Mr T. T. Houghton and another gentleman at once dismounted, and after closing the door in question saw the fox through the window looking about for a suitable hiding-place. On being detected Reynard bolted up the chimney. One person entered the house, and another mounted the roof, and with the aid of a pole compelled the fox to move. On emerging he began to prance about the room, and eventually ran up the chimney again. At last he was dislodged and captured, and taken into an adjoining field some distance away from the hounds. On being liberated he feigned death, until left alone, and then seeing a chance of escape struck off towards Swarby Gorse, a black instead of a red fox. Hounds were immediately put on his track, and after a short spin he was killed in the open. After this incident the hounds had one of the most remarkable runs of the present season. An outlying fox, found near to Aswarby Park, ran right into Lord Willoughby's domains at Grimsthorpe, a distance of some 14 or 15 miles. All trace of the fox was lost near to a well, into which one hound fell, and was with difficulty rescued. Reynard, it is supposed, being hard pressed, took refuge in the well and was drowned.

THE SEAMEN'S AGITATION.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Matters are coming to a crisis in the shipping trade, and each side appears determined to persevere in the conflict, which has already taken place at Cardiff and to a less serious degree at other ports. The Shipowners' Federation has issued an important manifesto, which requires all its members, on and after the 23rd inst., to engage only such seamen and firemen as will pledge themselves to fulfil their contracts according to the Merchant Shipping Act, irrespective of whether they be union or non-union men; further, that members of the federation shall reserve their legal privilege of shipping their crews either at the shipping offices or on board ship, as is most convenient.—At a working men's demonstration at Cardiff on Saturday, Mr T. Mann said if the Shipping Federation were not prepared to stop their coercion not only the local trades unions but the general body of trades unions throughout the country would come out on strike.

AFFRAY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SEAMEN.

A serious stabbing affray occurred early yesterday morning. Four Union men were proceeding to the Union Home, when they met several foreigners and a quarrel ensued. Knives were drawn by some of the foreigners, and one of them attempted to cut his opponent's throat. The latter, in raising his arm to protect himself, received a terrible gash, and another Union man was also severely injured. Upon the matter being reported at the men's headquarters, Messrs Mann, Wilson, and Orbell instituted an investigation with the result that a Russian sailor named Johanngester was arrested while in bed at a common lodging-house, and was charged with unlawfully wounding Harry Lemon. A blood-stained sheath-knife was found in the prisoner's bed.

THE LOVERS' FESTIVAL.—Grand display of choice Valentines, new goods at the lowest prices, at Snaith's, 20, Wilson-street, Middlesbrough.—ADVT.

The Editor of the *Medical Annual*, after a careful examination of CADBURY'S COCOA, pronounces it to be both a food and a beverage of the highest quality. —ADVT.

MARBLE CLOCKS.—Another large consignment just arrived at Collingwood and Son's. See windows. The cheapest house in the town.—ADVT.

"SAPO-LINI," containing Linseed Jelly, is a perfumed Emulsive Toilet Soap. Of Chemists.—ADVT.

Darlington Fent Store Company's system of business enables them to supply goods at 25 per cent. below any other house in the North. Plushes, Velvets, Trimming, and Dress Silks at half-price. Tweeds at 1s per yard upwards. This is guaranteed; in proof write to see patterns.—ADVT.

THE SILKSWORTH STRUGGLE.

THE EXPECTED EVICTIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

Now that the Council of the Durham Miners' Association has decided by a large voting majority that the lamentable struggle at Silksworth between labour and capital has to go on, and the men to remain idle, it may be as well, in view of to-day's contemplated evictions, to give a brief *resume* of the quarrel from its commencement. The source of the whole trouble is the deputy-overman question. Prior to 1884 the deputies were not in the Durham Miners' Association. The Silksworth miners did not attempt to take coercive measures against them. They very sensibly adopted an attitude of neutrality towards those men. Such action preserved those good relationships which should exist between masters and workmen—and which it is hoped will yet be established at Silksworth—and of course met with the hearty approval of the managers. But peace was not long to reign over the Silksworth Eden, wherein dwelt in harmony union and non-union men. Sixty out of a staff of seventy deputies committed the offence of joining the Miners' Association, and such event was the commencement of a state of things, which has gone on from bad to worse, until on November 22nd the Silksworth men came out on strike. The workmen allege that the manager violated an agreement come to in August, 1884, between the Coalowners' Association on the one side, and the Durham Miners' Association on the other, such agreement being, in brief, that the deputies at Silksworth should be left to their own free choice to join the Durham Miners' Association or not, without undue influence being brought to bear against them from either the workmen or the owners' side. Well, the strike came. Before the first day had elapsed the whole of the non-union deputies had joined the Association. So far as the miners were concerned all cause for the continuance of the strike was at an end. They offered themselves for work, but were refused. What had been a strike was thus converted into a lock-out, and such it has continued to be. Then came the memorable letter from the Marquis of Londonderry, in which he referred to an agreement or understanding between the Federation Board and the Coalowners' Association, and threw the onus of the continuation of the struggle on the shoulders of the Silksworth men. More than a passing reference need not be made to the correspondence which the letter of the Marquis provoked. It was at this stage that the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, after giving a full statement of the matters which led to the crisis, suggested that the Silksworth men should approach the Marquis by a deputation, and lay their case fully and fairly before him. Such suggestion was made in the interests of peace, and believing that, after such statement, the Marquis, as master, would step in between the workmen and the local Owners' Association, and put an end to the inglorious struggle. The advice was accepted, and a deputation representing all parties in the struggle journeyed to Belfast, and there had an interview with the titled owner of Silksworth. The Marquis received his workmen very cordially, and expressed a desire to be on terms of friendship and good-will. Mr W. Mould, acting as spokesman for the miners, explained the quarrel from its inception until the present time. His lordship replied that he did not desire that any man should be compelled to leave the Miners' Association, but they should have freedom of action, and that the special fund would be abolished, and that none of his officials would be allowed to induce any man in any way whatever. His lordship was then asked if he would use his influence with the Owners' Urgency Committee to ask them to revert to the position which existed on November 26th last, for the men to pay their arrears to the Durham Miners' Association, now due, and then the pit to resume work. His lordship replied that he would use his influence to make the Urgency Committee revert to the position of affairs as they existed on the day of the strike, November 22nd, but he would not agree to the date, November 26th, as he would then be compelling deputies who had retired from the Miners' Association of their own free will to rejoin it. He would also be glad to recommend to the Owners' Association that the pit resume work under the mutual agreement of the two associations, and that any grievance which might exist would be enquired into. The Coalowners' Association argued that these conditions were substantially the same as those proposed by them some months ago, and they failed to see that further time was necessary for consideration. Eventually the evictions were stayed until last Wednesday, and afterwards until after Saturday's council meeting. When the deputation laid the matter before a full meeting of the Silksworth men, it was then decided that, as the Silksworth case was in the hands of the county, they could not accept the suggestion of the Marquis of Londonderry. The "Durham Deputies' Association" was also consulted, and they resolved not to interfere, but to allow the matter to be fought out by the two larger associations. As we have already stated, Saturday's Council meeting decided by 229 votes to 138 that the pit should remain idle, and that the struggle should go on, meanwhile a special levy to be imposed upon each man and boy in the county towards the support of the locked-out men.

CHARGES AGAINST MINERS.

At the Sunderland Petty Sessions on Saturday James Richardson, a miner, Silksworth, was brought up charged with being drunk and disorderly, assaulting William Clayton, a deputy, now working at the colliery, and assaulting P.C. Nixon. James Simpson, miner, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting Nixon. W. Heaton, miner, was charged with assaulting Clayton; and Robert Carr, miner, was summoned for resisting the police on the same occasion. Mr E. Bell appeared to prosecute, and Mr Dix, of Gateshead, defended Richardson and Simpson.—After a very long discussion, the cases were adjourned to a special sitting of the Court, to be held on Wednesday. Richardson and Simpson were released on bail in sums of £10, and two sureties of £10 each.

CASTLE EDEN MINERS AND THE STRUGGLE.

A full meeting of the workmen of Castle Eden Colliery was held yesterday morning, when it was unanimously resolved:—"That, as soon as reliable information reaches us that there has been a commencement made with the evictions at Silksworth Colliery, we pledge ourselves to cease work and remain idle until they are reinstated in their houses again, and hope that every colliery in this eastern district will do the same. We admit that it is an illegal step which we are taking and advocating, but no more illegal than the steps which have been taken by the opposite side in going about personally amongst their deputies and getting them to withdraw from our association after they have joined it, and were likely to work peaceably along with the miners. We, as workmen, think that the time has gone by when we are to stand idly by and see our fellow-workmen and their families evicted from their homes and not stretch out our hands and hearts to help them."

Up to eleven o'clock to-day the evictions had not commenced, although they were expected. The opinion is held by the strike hands that the evictions will not take place till to-morrow morning. There has been no candymen seen yet, but they are hourly expected. A very strong police force is present. Last night a very large meeting of the strike hands was held in the Miners' Hall, Ryhope, when Mr Fred Storey attended on behalf of his father, Mr Samuel Storey, M.P. A resolution was passed to provide timber with which to erect huts for the accommodation of the evicted families, and tents will also be provided. All arrangements have been made for the erection of huts as soon as the evictions commence. Mr Storey, M.P., is taking a great interest in the proceedings, and is providing timber for the erection of the huts. The first and second batch of ejectment orders fell through, but notice has been given to the men that next Saturday fresh applications will be made to the Sunderland Bench of Magistrates, and by the advice of Mr Storey each miner will appear at the court and answer to his name when called upon. The third batch of ejectment orders will now be put in force, the number of those being 203. A piece of freehold ground has been secured for the erection of the tents and the huts.

EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION CASE.

A GIRL DRUGGED WITH A GLASS OF WINE.

The hearing of an extraordinary abduction case was concluded in Dublin on Saturday evening, after a two days' hearing, before Judge O'Brien and a jury. Henry C. Harvey, a wealthy Dublin chemist, was indicted for abducting an extremely handsome young girl named Annie Cloury, under eighteen years of age. Miss Cloury stated that she was seventeen years of age, but she appeared to be much younger. She deposed that she went to business in Grafton-street, and had often seen the prisoner standing at the door of a tobacconist's shop opposite. She made his acquaintance and accompanied him, at his request, to the house of Mrs Woods, whom she knew, and afterwards to a hotel in Marlborough-street. She drank some port wine which the prisoner gave her at Mrs Woods's, and she became insensible, and knew nothing of what had occurred until next morning. Prisoner then asked her would she go home, but she went to an uncle's in county Meath.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending prisoner to mercy on the ground of extenuating circumstances.—His lordship did not concur in this recommendation, and sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.—Mr Adams, for prisoner, asked to have a case reserved on points of law. This was granted.

KAY'S COMPOUND, for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved.—ADVT.

Poole, Jeweller, Middlesbrough, has the largest staff of efficient workmen in the North.—ADVT.

For Cruets, Teapots, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and Electro Plate, &c., Poole's, Middlesbrough, is the best shop.—ADVT.

THE DISCOVERY OF NATURAL GAS AT HAVERTON HILL.

There is not as yet much fresh to report concerning the discovery of natural gas at Messrs Watson, Scrafton, and Co.'s salt boring at Sweet Hill, Haverton Hill. The sides of the boring, being of soft strata, have caved in considerably, owing to the action of the water and of the boring rods, and in consequence the boring has been taken but little deeper. However, small quantities of gas are still detected, and on Saturday some of the mud dredged up from the bottom of the hole by the borer ignited when a light was put to it, flashing for a few seconds with a blue flame. Some of the stuff dredged from the lowest bed reached has a distinct odour of gas about it, something like an old gas pipe. At present the firm is not quite decided whether to push this boring further in search of the gas, or whether to bore another hole near by it. The caving-in of the present hole, and the presence of so much water in it, are felt to be great obstacles to the work, and it is most likely that another bore-hole will be sunk, quite close to the present one. This will be tubed down past the water-giving strata, which, as a rule, do not extend beyond 80 feet down, so that the hole may be kept quite dry, and if gas is reached it may be at once available. There are no discoveries as yet of any importance at any of the other borings.

A HALF-DROWNED ENTHUSIAST'S MANIA.

An illustration of the extraordinary hold which the football mania has upon some people was furnished by an incident which occurred at Stockton on Saturday night. A mill-furnaceman named Martin Casey, who hails from Middlesbrough, in a state of intoxication stumbled into the Tees over the staith near Kelly's Ferry about 10.30 p.m. on Saturday. He was seen struggling in the water by two men named James Kelly and Robt. Mitchell, who were able to clutch him with a boat-hook as he was being carried down the stream. He was apparently drowned when dragged ashore, but P.C. Caruthers and another ambulance man set to work to restore animation, and after great exertion for nearly half-an-hour they got the man to breathe. He was then conveyed to the police station and placed in a warm room, where stimulants were administered, and about midnight Casey showed signs of returning consciousness. Opening his eyes, he stuttered out in maudlin tones, "Good old Stockton!" and then relapsed into insensibility; but five minutes afterwards he aroused himself again to exclaim, "Good old Chatt!" It is evident that the man had visited the town for the purpose of witnessing the football match, and his brain was so full of the craze that in spite of his pitiable condition nothing else could be got from him. He was taken care of in the Workhouse Infirmary, and this morning he has been removed to Middlesbrough, as the effects of his immersion have told seriously upon his health.

EXCITING SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

At Wombwell and Bailie's menagerie, at Keighley, on Saturday night, an exciting encounter occurred in the presence of 5,000 spectators. Louisearn, the female trainer, was performing in a den containing a lioness and a tiger, with the large Silesian boarhound which drove the escaped lion out of the sewer at Birmingham eighteen months ago, when the tiger sprang on the hound and pinned him down. Louisearn tackled the tiger but the lioness attacked her. Orenzo, the male tamer, sprang into the den at a critical moment, seized the tiger by the throat, and enabled Louisearn, whose nerve had forsaken her, to escape. Orenzo then subdued both the beasts.

A DURHAM MINER KILLED IN AMERICA.

A correspondent, writing from Scranton (Pa.), America, says—William Werrett, who left Station Town, County Durham, on the 17th May, 1887, and emigrated to America, met with a sad accident on the 3rd inst. He was working at a mine known as the Storrs Shaft, in the heart of the Lackawanna Valley. The working had been stopped for six weeks for repairs, and a little water had gathered in his place. He had just made his first start, and had drilled a hole, which he was going to fire. He went into the next place till it should explode, and a piece of rock fell on the water. He thought that it was the squib that missed fire, and went back to insert another squib, when the shot went off, and caught him in the bowels, fearfully lacerating him. He lived about two hours, and told how it happened. Deceased being a member of the Foresters' Lodge, the Sons of St. George, and the Red Men, there was a large attendance at his funeral, which took place on the 5th inst. He leaves a wife and four little children. He was a native of Wales, where he has several brothers.

FATHER YATES ON "DARKEST ENGLAND."

Continuing his discourses on "Darkest England," Father Yates, S.J., speaking last night to the congregation at St. Francis Xavier's, said there were three circles into which that condition of society best described as "Darkest England" might be divided—viz., the homeless and honest poor, those who live by vice, and those who live by crime. The darkest part of the dark continent of Africa could show no lower depth of degradation than does this land of England, and especially the dwellers in the slums of our cities. There was no vice, no sin that was not committed, no commandment of God that was not broken. The evil permeated and poisoned the veins of our social life. The preacher having spoken of the reeking immorality of our large cities and towns, and the subtle influences that are at work to lure innocent females to ruin, referred to the conditions of labour imposed upon men and women in some of the factories in this country. As instances, he quoted the following:—A chain was made by a man whose labour was valued at ¾d, the material was valued at 2d, and that chain was sold at 1s 6d. Mantles were made in certain districts of London at a cost of 7d or 8d each; half of that was taken by the middleman, or "sweater," and these mantles were sold at from 16s to £4 each. Other articles, the cost of making which was 7d, were sold at 5s or 7s. A man employed in a cutlery establishment made knives, 14 to the dozen and 14 dozen to the gross, and he got only 1s for every gross he made. And it should be remembered that there were deductions made from these prices by cunning, merciless employers. Then, again, women were compelled to do work which amounted to cruelty, and which was fit only for animals. Under such circumstances how could these people be Christians? Unless these classes were brought to a better condition they would continue to be irreligious, they would be immoral, and they would steal and rob, and the malaria, moral and physical, which afflicted the community would still continue with us.

A MIDDLESBROUGH MINISTER ON THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

Continuing his series of monthly lectures on social topics, the Rev. J. P. James, pastor of Queen's-terrace Congregational Church, Middlesbrough, last night preached on the best means of ameliorating the conditions under which the poor live. He said that amongst the social evils of to-day were rack-renting, overcrowding, drunkenness, impurity, and rottenness of all kinds. A man living in such a place as Robinson's-yard could hardly help, he said, taking to drink, and in a street off Cannon-street he had found six houses with a whole family living in everyone of the four rooms to each. The rev. gentleman here quoted at length from the article "An Unsanitary District: A Blot on Middlesbrough," which recently appeared in the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, as showing how hard it must be for poor people to live decently in the surroundings in which they found themselves placed, and how easily the high death rate amongst the children of the poor was accounted for. There should be, he continued, the nationalisation of a large measure of health and comfort. The principle was already applied in the Elementary Education Act and the Poor Law, and it only needed that the same principle should be applied to suit the various phases of poverty. If, instead of spending £150,000 on the Middlesbrough Municipal Buildings, the Council had spent, say, half that sum, and the other half in providing healthy dwellings for the poor, which would have been the wisest course, or proved the greater blessing to the town? He could, he thought, leave his hearers to judge. The time had come when the whole of the land in connection with our large towns should be bought up, not at speculative prices, but the owners should be compelled by Government to sell to the Corporation at a fair, usable price, and then proper arrangement should be made for securing the conditions of health. The unearned increment of land at Middlesbrough alone, which had gone into the pockets of certain shrewd, and perhaps righteous, speculators, would have secured these conditions over and over again. Why should any one man or any family thus be able to suck the blood of society and fatten on the frugality and hard toil and earnings of those whose labours alone had made the land valuable? It was the people who created the value of land, and they ought to have a fair share and benefit of it. The great need was for better dwellings for the poor at fair rents. Our Town Council, if they could not prevent high rents could at least pull down existing dirty, rubbishy buildings, and sell the land to builders, and see that proper dwellings were put upon it. Under the Artisans' Dwellings Act the Town Council could acquire land and sell it cheaply on condition that the rooms of the houses built thereon were of a certain size, and all needful appliances for cleanliness provided. It might be costly, but was not human life valuable? Provision should also be made for large common rooms for purposes of recreation and instruction, libraries, public playgrounds, etc. The duty of Town Councillors, he said in conclusion, was not to save the pockets of the rich, but to promote the welfare of the people.

North Country News.

S. Leach and Son, Picture Frame Makers, Carvers, and Gilders, Zetland-rd., M'bro'.—ADVT.

William Reid will Show To-day in his Cannon-street Windows Extraordinary Lines in Black Cashmere and French Merinos.—ADVT.

GREAT SALE AT MIDDLESBROUGH.—Don't forget the great Drapery Sale at Pottage's To-day. —ADVT.

MAX O'RELL, Borough Hall, Stockton, Friday, Feb. 20, Lecture, "John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme," 8 p.m.—ADVT.

Crossley Brothers' New Horizontal Otto Engine (without slides) can be seen working any day at Alf. Field's Printing Works, behind Cleveland-terrace, Middlesbrough.—ADVT.

To-day at Hartlepool George Martin, of Guisborough, labourer, was fined 5s and 7s costs, or 14 days' for assaultig on Saturday night P.C. Sanderson.

ORDINATION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST AT MIDDLESBROUGH.—Bishop Lacy, at the principal morning service at St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday, ordained the Rev. Prosper Coppin for the diocese of Middlesbrough.

Owing to a large arrival of Boys' Odd Garments (Knickers and Jackets suitable for school wear) our Sale will be Continued 10 Days Longer. All Goods Reduced except Cords and Moles. Levy's, Bridge-street, Middlesbrough.—ADVT.

FALL FROM A HORSE AT STOCKTON.—On Saturday night Francis Kay, who lives in Moses-street, Stockton, was admitted to Stockton Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the thigh produced by falling from a horse.

NEWPORT-ROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lecture to-night by the Rev. W. Rogerson, of Warkworth, on "William the Silent." Chair to be taken by Mayor of Middlesbrough, at 8 o'clock. Coffee Supper after Lecture. Tickets, Lecture and Supper, 1s. Lecture only, 6d.—ADVT.

PRESENTATION TO A WEST RIDING OFFICER. —Mr Wm. Hall, Deputy Chief Constable of the West Riding, who is retiring after 34 years in the police force, was on Saturday the recipient of handsome presentations at his residence, Wakefield, subscribed by the whole of the superintendents in the West Riding.

THEFT AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—This afternoon Harry Kenny, ironworker, Hill-street, was fined at West Hartlepool 20s, or fourteen days, for stealing nine pigeons, value 20s, belonging to Jas. Peters. He was also fined 20s, or a month's hard labour, for stealing coke, value 1s 6d, the property of the Seaton Carew Iron Company. The coke was found on his premises by P.C. Atkinson.

SHOP ROBBERY AT HARTLEPOOL.—To-day Robert Stoker (46), labourer, of Park-street, West Hartlepool, was sentenced by the Hartlepool Bench to three months' hard labour for stealing two shirts, value 3s, from the second-hand shop of Ellen Halfpenny, of 44, High-street, on the 13th inst. After committing the theft prisoner made off, but was subsequently apprehended by P.C. Jackson. He had been previously convicted.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A FATHER AT MIDDLESBROUGH.—To-day at the Middlesbrough Police Court a powerfully-built man named Walter Skilbeck was remanded until Friday on a charge of aiding and abetting his two sons in stealing polonies from Mr Nettleton's shop in Newport-road. The boys were seen to take the polonies, and on Miss Nettleton going out to them prisoner came up and used some abusive language. He had been convicted at Stockton of a like offence.

THE TEES DROWNING FATALITY.—An inquest was held on Saturday in the Town Hall, Yarm, on the body of Henry Smith (32), who was found drowned in the Tees on Wednesday night. Evidence was given as to the leaky condition of the sand boat on which deceased was working, and that after setting off home against a strong wind the boat had shipped a great deal of water and sunk with deceased on board.—A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

FOUR MONTHS AFTER MARRIAGE.—At West Hartlepool this afternoon Ellen Sanderson, a young woman, charged her husband, a shipyard labourer, with assaulting her. She said she had only been married four months, but during that time she and her husband had been separated eight times. On the 9th inst. he came home drunk and threw a teapot at her, and afterwards a chair, which struck her upon the arm and severely injured her. She had been ill ever since. He also told her to get out of the house and go on the streets for her living. —Fined 10s and 7s costs, or 14 days.—Defendant said he would do the 14 days.

A MARRIAGE FAILURE.—This morning at Stockton Police Court Richard Towns, shoemaker, Barrait-street, Portrack, was charged with assaulting his wife, Bridget Towns, on Sep. 25th of last year. He had been arrested on a warrant on returning to the town from Shields.—Complainant alleged that defendant had been drinking for a week before the assault, and that he came in, struck at his sister, and then struck witness. She had left him several times, being unable to live with him, and he had previously assaulted her.—Defendant denied the assault, stating that what he did was to strike a man who was in the house, and order him out—a man who had been repeatedly there, and who was the cause of all the unhappiness.— The Bench dismissed the case.

SETTING DOGS ON A CAT AT STOCKTON.— This morning at Stockton Police Court John Charles Russell and John Humphries, Maritime-street, were charged with cruelty to a cat on the 10th.—P.C. Dryden stated that about ten o'clock at night, in Maritime-street, he saw the defendants and another man setting two terrier dogs on to a cat. They were all three inciting the dogs, which dragged the cat across the road, one holding it by the hind quarters and the other by the shoulders. When they saw him they ran away.—Humphries entirely denied the offence, and said he fetched Russell out to call his dog off the cat, and Russell declared he did call the dog off.—Russell was fined 10s and 4s 6d costs, or 14 days, and Humphries 6s and 4s 6d costs, or 14 days.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A LANDLADY AT MIDDLESBROUGH.—At the Middlesbrough Police Court to-day Thomas Maughan was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Louisa Clayton.—Complainant said she was a widow, and prisoner had lodged with her for fifteen months at her house in Alexandria-street. Late on Saturday night she met prisoner with a female. Witness asked him where he was going, and he said, "Home." She said, "You are not going to take that woman." He replied that he was, and dealt her a violent blow, knocking her to the ground. While she laid there he kicked her. She ultimately got away, but on reaching home prisoner repeated his illusage, and P.C. Fuller took him in custody.— Fined 10s 6d or 14 days for being drunk, and sentenced to two months' hard labour for the assault, which the magistrates said was a most cowardly one.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEMEN, &c.—The General Secretary (Mr J. Whitburn) of the Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, and Firemen has just returned to Middlesbrough after most successful visits to Pleasley (in Derbyshire), Nottingham, Birmingham, London, and Woolwich, where branches have been organised. The Society have taken over the following:—Trawlers' Engineers' Society, Hull; Associated Stationary Enginemen and Fremen's Society, Leeds; Practical Enginemen's Society, Nottingham; and the Enginemen and Firemen's Society, Huddersfield. Next week Mr Whitburn starts on visits to Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Bristol.— The Society is increasing in magnitude every week, and no effort is be spared in the endeavour which is being made to successfully get the Engines Bill made law. A monstre petition is to be presented in favour of the Bill, and it is confidently anticipated that a million signatures will be secured.

CLEVELAND BAY HORSE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Whitby on Saturday, Mr A. E. Pease in the chair.—Mr Scarth Dixon, secretary, gave a satisfactory report, and then mentioned the question of prizes. He said the Committee had come to the conclusion that if they offered a silver medal for the best Cleveland horse that was entered in the Stud Book it would be more conductive in the interests of the breed than anything else.—Speaking at the annual dinner of the members which followed, Mr A. E. Pease, M.P., the president, said the more the valuable characteristics of the Cleveland Bay breed came to be known throughout the country the greater would be the demand, and the greater the need for their vigilance in maintaining that breed at its present standard of excellence, and of improving it where it could be improved. If there was a direction in which the breeders should look to improve the Cleveland Bay it was most in the direction of action. He appealed to them to do all they could to assist that Society. They might boast that they had done a great deal for the breeders. They had increased the value of the Cleveland not 50, but 200 per cent. during the last two or three years, and all breeders of Cleveland mares should avail themselves of the opportunity of entering their stock in the Stud Book, as the subscription now was only of a nominal character. (Applause.)

TEES SALMON FISHERY BOARD.—A special meeting of the above Board was held this morning at the Police Court, Darlington, the Hon. Jas. Lowther, M.P., presiding.—A deputation appeared before the Board from the Darlington Silver Trout Anglers, protesting against the proposed increase in trout licenses. The signatures represented nearly 100 anglers directly, and indirectly most of the trout anglers, who object to pay more than 1s for such sport as they were able to get from the Tees. In their opinion the river required to be improved by every possible means, and they suggested that 100,000 trout fry be obtained, night lines and netting be prohibited, the close time extended to March, and that a 5s license be given for allowing bull trout to be taken. They considered that if the proposed increase took effect not one half of the licenses would be taken out as before. Various petitions from different districts against any proposed increase in licenses were also read, including one signed by 200 anglers, one from the Stockton Angling Association, and another from the meeting of the Northern Anglers, held in Stockton.—Mr G. Webster then moved the resolution standing in his name, that the existing scale of duty on licenses to fish for trout be varied, and that in future the duty be for each and every rod and line for the season 2s 6d.—Mr T. M. Barron moved as an amendment that in the opinion of the Board it was inexpedient to increase the charges for fishing. —After considerable discussion the question was put to the meeting, but ten gentlemen voted for the amendment, and ten for the motion.—The Chairman then stated that he would vote in such a manner as would enable the Board to still entertain the questions before the meeting. He, therefore, voted against the amendment.—On Mr Webster adopting the motion of Mr Pennyman that the duty for trout fishing be 2s per season, nine voted for and ten against.

Cowley's Presentation Clocks, Bronzes Silver and Silver-plate, Cutlery Canteens, all of the Newest designs. 134, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

This Day's Commercial News.

Bank rate (discount)	3 p.c.
Market rate of disct., 60 days' drafts	2⅜ to 2½ p.c.
Do. do. 3 months	2⁷⁄₁₆ to 2½ p.c.
Do. do. 4 months	2⁷⁄₁₆ to 2½ p.c.
Do. do. 6 months	2⅜ p.c.
Loans to bill-brokers, day to day	2 p.c.
Rate for fortnight, loans to stock-brokers	2¼ to 2½ p.c.
Deposit allowance (banks)	1½ p.c.
Do. do. (discount houses)	1½ to 1¾ p.c.

Applications are invited for shares in the Rodez Collieries, Limited. The capital is £195,000 in 7,500 £7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 12,000 ordinary shares of the same value. It is proposed to acquire and work certain goldfields, with the partially opened collieries thereon, near Rodez, the chief town of the Department of L'Aveyron. Rodez is centrally situated in a populous and thriving district about 140 miles from the harbour of Cette, about 240 miles from Marseilles, about 217 miles from Bordeaux, about 280 miles from Lyons, and at distances from about 180 to 260 miles from Nimes, Montpellier, Toulouse, and Montauban, and other large towns. The vendor takes £25,000 of the preference and £40,000 of the ordinary shares in part payment of the purchase money. £15,850 of the preference shares have been already applied for and allotted to the directors and their friends. The residue are now offered for public subscription at par.

The Securities Insurance Company, Limited, has been announced, with a capital of £1,000,000, in 99,950 shares of £10 each and 500 founders' shares of £1 each. The objects of the undertaking are to apply the system of insurance, which has proved so beneficial and lucrative in the case of life, fire, guarantee and other risks, to the insurance or guarantee of mortgages, bank deposits, mercantile and commercial trade debts, contracts, and credits; to insure against the risk of loss of the principal and interest of the bonds, debentures, preference stocks, and other securities of Governments and other public authorities, and of approved corporate bodies and public companies in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and elsewhere; to insure holders of shares in banks and other high-class undertakings against the uncalled or reserved liability; and, generally, the application of the principle of insurance to securities wherever it can be applied; to issue and make advances on approved stocks, shares, bonds, and debentures, within a margin of their value, or conjointly with collateral security; to insure holders, or intending purchasers of securities at a premium, against loss arising from redemption at par, whether by drawings or at a fixed date; and to carry out the other purposes set forth in the memorandum of association of the company. A minimum subscription of 30,000 ordinary shares out of the 60,000 now offered for subscription has been guaranteed. The ordinary shares will be entitled to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum out of the net profits of each year before any dividend is paid on the founders' shares. The balance of profit over and above such dividend of 8 per cent., after making provision for a reserve fund, and subject to the provisions of the memorandum of association, will be divided in equal moieties—as to one moiety between the holders of the ordinary shares, and as to the other moiety between the holders of the founders' shares.

The lists of applications for shares in Woodhouse and Rawson United Limited will close on the 18th inst. The share capital consists of ordinary shares £300,000; preference shares, £300,000. Of the above, the first issue, namely, £200,000 ordinary shares and £150,000 preference shares, has been allotted. The directors now invite applications for the balance, viz., 20,000 ordinary shares of £5 each; there is no present intention of calling up more than £2 10s per share. 10,000 preference shares of £5 each, entitled to a preference as to capital and to 7 per cent. preferential cumulative dividend per annum, together with a further 1 per cent. in every year in which the ordinary shares are stated to have received a dividend of 10 per cent. or upwards, and £100,000 5½ per cent. 1891 Debenture Stock (part of a total issue of £200,000). The Debenture Stock is redeemable in 10 years at £105, being 5 per cent. premium, or at an earlier date (but at the same premium), if with the consent of two-thirds of the holders of the stock. It is explained that the objects of the issue are to provide capital for the constantly increasing business of the Company, and to carry out various additional proposals, including a contract for the lighting of a portion of the city of Paris, and further, to enable the directors to pay off the balance of the £75,000 deposited with the Company, which they can now do on advantageous terms.

The following new business is offered to the public:—

The Ashley Patent (Machine-made) Bottle Company (Limited): Issue of £35,000 6 per cent. mortgage debentures of £20, £50, and £100 each. Applications to be sent to-day, February 16th. Offices: Castleford.

Goodwin Brothers, Limited.—Share capital £50,000 in 3,500 preference shares of £10 each, and 1,500 ordinary shares of £10 each. 3,500 preference shares now offered. Lists close on Wednesday, February 18th. Offices, Balderton Gate, Newark, Notts.

Oxford Corporation Redeemable Stock. Issue of £250,000 3 per cent. stock. Tenders to be sent to-day (Monday), February 16th.

Glasgow (Virginia) Town Lands (Limited); capital, £310,000 in 62,000 shares of £5, 61,200 being ordinary and 800 founders' shares. Lists open to-day, Feb. 16, and close Thursday, Feb. 19. Offices, 13a, Colemen-street, London, E.C.

Woodhouse and Rawson United (Limited). Share capital, £550,000 in 300,000 Ordinary and 250,000 Preference. Present issue, 20,000 Ordinary shares of £5 each. Lists close on Wednesday next. Offices: 38, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

French Mines (Limited): Capital £200,000 in 200,000 shares of £1 each. Offer of 50,000 shares. Lists open to-day for London, Tuesday for the country, and Friday for the Continent. Offices: 105, Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, E.C.

The Securities' Insurance Company (Limited): Capital £1,000,000, in 99,950 shares of £10, and 500 founders' shares of £1. First issue, £500,000 in 500 founders' shares (already allotted), and 50,000 ordinary. Lists open to-day, and close on or before Thursday. Offices, 99, Gresham street, London, E.C.

Noble's Cleansing Machines Company (Limited): Share capital, £31,000, in 31,000 shares, 14,550 ordinary, 15,450 deferred, and 1,000 founders' shares, £1 each. Issue of 14,550 ordinary and 200 founders' shares. Lists open to-day, Feb. 16th; close Feb. 21st. Offices (temporary): 23, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

The Rodez Collieries (Limited.)—Share capital £195,000, in 7,500 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 12,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. Lists open to-morrow and close on or before Thursday.

GLASGOW IRON.

Steady. Small business done at 46/5½, 46/5, and 46/5½ cash, 46/7 one month; closing buyers 46/5½ cash, 46/6½ one month; sellers ½d more. Middlesbrough done at 41/6 and 41/6½ cash; closing buyers 41/6½ cash, 41/8 one month; sellers 1d more. Hematite done at 50/4½ cash; closing buyers 50/4½ cash, 50/5 one month; sellers 1½d more.

BARROW IRON.

Hematites are again quiet this morning, and the business doing is slow. Prices are easier at 50/5 per ton for warrants cash, but makers are still quoting 53/6 for Bessemer. In mixed numbers net f.o.b. some further restrictions in output are contemplated. Steel makers not so busy as latterly. Shipbuilders and engineers busy. Iron ore quiet.

NEWCASTLE FREIGHT.

Freight market shows more demand for coasting steamers, but at low prices. Mediterranean rates weak; homeward firmer. Charters include steamers:— Tyne to Fairwater, 4/3; Bilbao, 4/9; Lubeck, 5/-; Hamburg, 4/9; Havre, 4/7; Lisbon, 6/6; Cardiff to Alexandria, 7/3; Middlesbrough to Indian ports, 15/-. Coal steady for steam at 11/3; household coal flat. Chemicals firmer, especially caustic soda. South Durham salt stronger. Copper steadier. Iron unaltered.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON SHIPMENTS.

Date.	Pig Iron.	M'f'd I. & S.	Total Tons.	Date.	Pig Iron.	M'f'd I. & S.	Total Tons.
Jan.	43,998	23,771	67,769	Feb. 9	1,740	140	1,880
				" 10	4,795	690	5,484
Feb. 2	4,350	—	4,350	" 11	2,515	970	3,485
" 3	5,265	186	5,451	" 12	1,090	750	1,845
" 4	1,030	3,015	4,105	" 13	4,630	400	5,030
" 5	2,270	2,107	4,377	" 14	1,970	5,415	7,336
" 6	4,033	1,139	5,172				
" 7	4,030	1,840	5,870				

LONDON PRODUCE.

Sugar: Pieces steady; dried goods and crystals unchanged; French goods slow; beet quiet; February buyers 13/7½, sellers 13/9¾; March buyers 13/6, sellers 13/7½. Coffee: Spot quiet, futures dull; Rio, March, quoted 75/9; May, 75/-; Santos, May, 77/3; Havre, March, 105¼f. Linseed oil, 21/9 to 22/-. Rape, 26/9 to 27/-. Cotton, 16/9; refined, 19/-. Turpentine, 29/-. Petroleum, 5⅜d to 5½d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Sugar firm; No. 1 crystals, 18/3; No. 2, 17/9; No. 3, 17/6. Lard quiet, 30/-. Bacon quiet; halves, 26/6. Petroleum quiet; American, 5¼d. Turpentine slow, 23/6. Resin firm, common 4/7½. Cottonseed steady, 20/-. Linseed steady, 23/3. Rape quiet, 32/9. Stettin tallow quiet, 25/6 to 28/3 beef. Palm steady; Lagos £24 10/-. Hemp steady, 43/- spot. Nitrate firm, 8/1½. Castor oil steady, 3½d.

This Day's Markets.

LONDON CORN.—Wheat and flour dull at late rates. Other articles quiet, but steady. Arrivals from 7th to 13th February inclusive:—English: Wheat, 3,960 qrs.; flour, 20,294 sacks. Foreign: Wheat, 33,498 qrs.; barley, 7,345 qrs.; oats, 95,034 qrs.; beans, 993 qrs.; maize, 19,742 qrs.; flour, 27,874 sacks.

LONDON CATTLE.—1,550 beasts, very slow, 2/4 to 4/8; 12,000 sheep, dull, 2d down, 4/2 to 5/8; calves, 3/6 to 5/10; pigs, 2/6 to 3/8 per 8lbs.

GLASGOW SUGAR.—Market opens with a fair demand. Sugars under 14/- fetch full prices; other sorts about steady. Official report:—"Market active and rather dearer. Good business done."

MANCHESTER COTTON.—Business opens very quiet, and without animation. Cloth sales are rarely possible except at less than regular quotations, and such instances have not occurred frequently; generally the stoppage of looms is rapidly extending in Blackburn, Burnley, and other North Lancashire towns, and the opinion prevails that the extent of contracts in hand has been much over-estimated. Yarns in poor demand, and spinners willing to sell at prices declined on Friday last.

GRIMSBY FISH.—A good supply has been brought to-day by about seventy vessels, the quality being excellent and the demand brisk. Plaice, 30/- to 35/-; level, 27/-; lemons, 80/- to 120/-; soles, 140/- to 165/-; haddocks, 10/- to 16/- per box; turbot, 8/- to 20/-; brills, 3/6 to 7/-; ling, 4/- to 5/-; dead, 2/- to 3/-; cod, 5/- to 6/-; skate, 3/- to 4/-; dead, 2/- to 3/- each; hake, 30/- to 50/-; dead cod, 60/- to 80/- per score; live halibut, 6/- to 8/- per stone.

Mr John Jackson, a large railway contractor in various parts of the world, and lately in South America, died suddenly at Eastbourne on Saturday night.

CONCERT AT STOCKTON HOSPITAL.—On Saturday evening a concert was given in the Stockton Hospital to the in-patients and others by the Britons Male Voice Choir, under the conductorship of Mr D. J. Jones. The programme consisted mainly of glees and part-songs, which were very creditably rendered by the Choir, while songs were sung by Messrs G. Miles, Isaac Cook, D. J. Jones, and T. Miles.—The patients afterwards, on the motion of Mr R. Loraine, accorded the Choir a hearty vote of thanks.

TOOTHACHE.—Bunter's Nervine cures Toothache instantly by painless constriction of the nerve, prevents decay, and saves extraction. Neuralgic headaches and all nerve pains removed. Sleepless nights prevented by using Bunter's Nervine. Sold by all Chemists, 1s1½d.—ADVT.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—Don't Forget Saturday, February 14th. R. A. Watson's Choice Selection of Fancy Scarfs, Silk Pockets, and Gloves are the Best Valentines. Find him out.—ADVT.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY REPAIRS.— All classes executed by proficient workmen. Satisfaction guaranteed at reasonable charges; no apprentices kept. E. Cowley, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, agreeably aperient, 9½d, 13½d, 2s 9d. Of all Chemists.—ADVT.

All who appreciate a really good cup of Cocoa should try Messrs FRY and SON'S Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Chas. Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have never tasted Cocoa I like so well. . . . There are few who would not like this preparation." Ask for FRY'S Pure Concentrated Cocoa.—ADVT.

Special! For 6/6 Hats! 1/- Ties! Gloves! Try Willis!
Special! For 6/6 Hats! 1/- Ties! Gloves! Try Willis!
Special! For 3/6 Hats! 1/- Ties! Shirts! Try Willis!
Special! For 3/6 Hats! 1/- Ties! Shirts! Try Willis!
Special! For 2/6 Hats! 1/- Ties! Fronts! Try Willis!
Special! For 2/6 Hats! 1/- Ties! Fronts! Try Willis!
5/6 Cardigan Jackets! 8/6 Cardigan Jackets!
Willis, "The Great White Hat," 25, Newport rd.—ADVT.

Shipping, &c.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

(*Lloyd's Telegrams.*)

The Kate, schooner, was sunk after collision with the Claremont, steamer, from Kingstown; crew landed at Liverpool.

The Gibel Tarik, steamer, from Tangier, stranded near Gibraltar; will probably float undamaged.

The steamers Hoch Kiemer and Nubia, outward bound, collided. The former had her starboard quarter bulwarks wrecked, and the latter some frame plates broken.

The Kiew, steamer, anchored near Domesnaes with after hold full of water; she is discharging part of her cargo, and it is hoped will proceed to Copenhagen to-night.

The Sapphire, steamer, was assisted to Reval, having her shaft broken, and sternbush propeller lost; necessary to go into dock.

"GAZETTE" SPECIAL REPORTS.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Abeona passed Port Said 14th.
Lillian left Cannes for Salonica 14th.
Georgia left West Hartlepool for Barry Dock 14th.
Armenia at Aden 14th.
Macedonia left Newport News for Liverpool 14th.
Hartington left Gibraltar 15th.
Sylvia left Cardiff for Maderia 14th.
Everest left Havre for Newport 14th.
Calliope left Galle for London 14th.
Amanda arrived at Tyne Dock from West Hartlepool 14th.
Whitefield arrived at Colombo 14th.
Gothenburg City arrived at London from Halifax 15th.
Boston City arrived at Hamburg from Rotterdam 14th.
Glendalo arrived at Escombrera 14th.
Elfie left Middlesbrough for St. Nazaire 14th.
Apsden arrived at Marseilles from Newport 15th.
Sunrise arrived at Stockton from Bilbao 14th.
Raleigh arrived at Bilbao from St. Nazaire 14th.
Sunlight arrived at Bilbao from Sables 12th.
Embleton left West Hartlepool for Fairwater 14th.
Tharsis left West Hartlepool for Wismar 15th.
Sunshine passed Norfolk for Liverpool 15th.

This Day's Sporting.

NEWMARKET TRAINING NOTES.

Lovely morning. ON THE RACECOURSE SIDE: CANNON'S Lady Sarah and Hollington went three miles and a half. MARSH'S Royal Meath went three miles. CANNON'S Lown and The Tyke went two miles. HAYHOE'S Le Nord, Flibustier, Mardi Gras, Bumptious, High Havens, and Haute Saone; MARSH'S Oddfellow, Unicorn, Curlew, Morion, and Ceresa; ASHBY'S Rusticus; SADLER'S Peterflower, Detective, Papyrus, and Circassian went a mile. HAYHOE'S Godwit and Galloping Queen went six furlongs.

ON THE BURY SIDE: RYAN'S Ireland and Passe Par Tout; LEADER'S Trundle Hill and Belsays went two miles. WAUGH'S Maypole; RYAN'S Springbank, Springtime, Or[illegible] and Carrick went a mile and three-quarters. JENNINGS'S Reverend, Gouverneur and Cordon Bleu; J. DAWSON'S Wiseman, Pinto, and Roberto; JEWITT'S Rathbeal, Veau d'Or, and Harp-string; ENOCH'S Workington, Houndsditch, Poison and Hermon; JENNINGS'S Lord George, Star, Lord Henry, and Lusignan went a mile and a quarter. HOPPER'S L'Abbe Morin and Royal Grace; G. DAWSON'S Anthony; JEWITT'S Killoween and Sweetest; ROBINSON'S Sweet Vernal and St. Haro went a mile. MORTON'S Pioneer, Eyrefield, Tostig, and Lady Rosebery; GRAY'S Goodlake, Rousseau, Valarius, Hermence, and Grand Prior; JEWITT'S Deemster, Blavatsky, Barbatello, and Dearest; MUMFORD'S Dry Toast; G. DAWSON'S St. Serf, Morillon, and Jessamy went six furlongs.

ALLEGED HARSH PUNISHMENT AT A MIDDLESBROUGH BOARD SCHOOL.—To-day at the Middlesbrough Police Court, before Messrs Henry Thompson, G. C. Whitwell, and Henry Cochrane, a teacher at the Boundary-road Board Schools named Barbara McCarver pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting a little girl named Minnie Jane Keeping, step daughter of Henry Cox, bailiff, on the 11th inst. Mr Geo. Barnley defended.—The child stated that she attended the Boundary-road School, and on the 11th inst she was set a sum to do, and as she failed to do it right defendent, without saying anything to her, caned her on the hand.—Mr Barnley said he did not think there was any case to answer. On the child's own statement the teacher only caned her for a fault. The child was only punished in the usual way and no undue violence was used.—He called the head mistress, Miss Maggie Scott, who deposed that defendant was deputed by her to administer corporal punishment when necessary.—A scholar named Avern said the girl was only caned as it was usual to cane all the scholars when they needed it.—The magistrates said they did not think the child was more severely punished than she deserved, and dismissed the case.

You can't get wrong by going to Scorer's for Cutlery, Brushes, Lamps, Fenders, Cooking Utensils great variety; plain figures; wear guaranteed. 91, Newport-road, Middlesbrough; 94, High street, Stockton.—ADVT.

COLMAN'S SINAPISM.—The Improved Mustard Plaster, three for seven stamps. All chemists and grocers. COLMAN'S, 108, Cannon street, London.—ADVT.

COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles, 6d and 1s; postage, 1d. Sold everywhere.—ADVT.

Tobacconists' Commencing Ill'd Guide, 3d. Tobacconists Co 185, Euston London-road.—ADVT.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

SHEPHERD—WISE.—On the 15th inst., at All Saints' Church, Middlesbrough, by the Rev. J. S. L. Burn, John Shepherd, of 6, Vaughan-street, to Mary Jane Wise, of Great Broughton.

DEATHS.

BIRLEY.—On the 15th inst., at 80, Vaughan-street, Grangetown, Joseph Henry Birley, aged 4[illegible] years. Interment on Wednesday, cortege leaving above address at 3 p.m. [illegible] Grangetown. Friends please accept this intimation. 17

HETHERINGTON.—Feb. 14, at 8, Derby-street, Stockton, Ethel Frances, the beloved infant daughter of John and Mary Hetherington, aged 1 year and 1 months. Interment Tuesday 2.15 p.m. 17

HUNTER.—On the 14th inst., at the Royal Oak Hotel, Stockton, Michael Hunter, aged 75. Interment on Tuesday at Stockton Cemetery at 11 a.m. Friends please accept this (the only) intimation. 15

IN MEMORIAM.

FARNE.—In loving memory of Sarah, dearly beloved wife of George Farne, master mariner, who departed this life February 16th, 1887. Gone, but not forgotten.

GREENMON.—In loving memory of Escot Greenmon, who died at 35, Marsh-street, Middlesbrough, Feb. 16th, 1889, aged 48 years. 16

MYERS.—In loving memory of Elizabeth Myers, who died February 14th, 18[illegible]; also, Samuel Myers, husband of the above, who died February 16th, 18[illegible], at South Stockton. 16

FRESH Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, Dress and Ball Bouquets on the Shortest Notice. W. [illegible], Florist, Stockton and Middlesbrough. Telephone No. [illegible].

A YOUNG Danish Lady Wants Home with English people for four weeks; she prefers a quiet house. Address C21, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 14

BUTCHERING.—Youth (18), experienced, Requires Situation. Address A131, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 17

CLERK.—Experienced Correspondent, Shorthand Writer, and Book-keeper Wants situation in Middlesbrough or district; competent to take charge; at present engaged in large colliery offices in the Midlands. Address A30, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbro'. 18

GROCERY.—Wanted, Warehouseman; one able to manage a horse preferred. Apply Wm. Wolfenden and Son, Station-street, Middlesbrough. 17

GENERAL Servant Wanted, age 18 to 20; must have first class reference. Apply, 3 to 5, Stanley House, Seaton-terrace, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough. 18

GENERAL Servant Wanted; good plain cook; 3 in family. Address R. H., "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 21

GENERAL Servant (good) Wanted at once. Apply Mrs Riddle, 2, West Villas, Oxbridge-lane, Stockton. 18

GENERAL Servant Wanted; able to do plain cooking. Apply Mrs A. J. Nelson, 10, Hardwick-terrace, Stockton-on-Tees. 21

GIRL (strong, capable) Wanted; able to wash; 3 in family; reference required. Apply 41, Newcomen street, Coatham. 16

HOUSEMAID-WAITRESS; also, General; good characters indispensable. Apply, between 10 and 12, at Middleton's, Regent street, Stockton. 19

JOINERY.—Apprentice Wanted. Address Z, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 21

LAW.—Conveyancing or General Clerkship required in Stockton or Middlesbrough; married; experienced; unexceptionable references; salary moderate. Address D18, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 2

MILLINERY.—Wanted at once, Apprentices and Improvers; also, Young Lady for the Sales. Mrs M. Davies, 12, Corporation rd., Middlesbrough. 18

MONTHLY Nurse (experienced) Disengaged April and May; excellent references; terms moderate. Address Nurse, Post Office, Normanby. 21

MAN (respectable) Wanted, well acquainted with the three northern counties, to represent an iron merchant business. Applications in writing by Thursday, the 19th inst., to C47, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 18

PAINTING Trade.—Youth, with some experience, Wanted. Apply J. H. Hill, House Decorator, 1, Corporation-road, Middlesbrough. 18

TRADESMAN'S daughter wants Situation as Under-Housemaid; able to do plain sewing; age 19. Address A18, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbro'. 18

YOUNG Person Wanted as Waitress; also General Servant; country preferred. Apply, by letter, C43, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 18

APARTMENTS.—Gentleman to join another. 39, Grange-road West, Middlesbrough. 18

A GIRLS' Day and Boarding School in the North Riding of Yorkshire (established by vendor 37 years) to be Disposed of; goodwill, £30; references given and required. Address A.B., "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 18

HARNESS.—To be Sold, splendid Double Set of Harness; silver mounted; only used three times; suit a 14 hands pair of ponies. Address XY, "Gazette" Office, West Hartlepool. 18

HOUSE (six-roomed) For Sale in Kent-street. Apply at 6, Kent-street, Middlesbrough. 21

HOUSES.—For Sale, Six First-class Cottages in Holt-street, Middlesbrough, £125 each. Apply to Henry Roberts, House Agent, Acklam-terrace, Middlesbrough. 21

LODGINGS (comfortable) for Young Man; terms moderate. 14, Park road, Stockton. 18

PROPERTIES.—Various Properties in Newport, Linthorpe, and Albert roads; Cannon, Westward, Bolckow, Shakespeare, Lincoln, and other streets. Apply to Geo. Robson, Solicitor, 25, Linthorpe road, Middlesbrough. 21

SAFETIES! Safeties!—Members Wanted to join Club just commencing, 5/- per week. Best makes of machines supplied at lowest cash prices. Draws every month. Note address Dixon and Burr, Cycle Agents and Repairers 51, Russell-street, Middlesbrough. 15

THE Secretary of the Warrenby C.C. wishes to arrange Matches with local clubs. G. Gray, 5, Widgeon street, Warrenby, Redcar. 18

TWO Gentlemen Require Comfortable Sitting and Two Bed Rooms. W16, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 18

LOST, Fox Terrier Bitch Pup; answers to "Vic;" finder rewarded; detainer prosecuted. 25, Hatherley-street, Middlesbrough. 18

NATIONAL LABOUR FEDERATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Dovecot street, Stockton, on WEDNESDAY, February 18, at 7.30 p.m. Speakers: COUNCILLOR SOORD, of South Shields, Chairman of the Executive Council, N.L.F.; Messrs HARRIS and SINCLAIR, Newcastle Trades' Council; MR O'DOWD, and Others. All Workmen invited. Admission free. COUNCILLOR SAMUEL, C.C., will occupy the Chair. 18

SHORTHAND.—Entire system taught in 6 weeks. Latest result: 101 words per minute in 29 hours practice. Terms moderate. Walker, 14, Boundary-road, Middlesbrough. 16

CURATIVE TURKISH BATHS, every Sunday Morning, 1s each, cures colds and rheumatism, at Middlesbrough Turkish Baths. 18

CHIPS.

A penny changes hands 125,000 times in the course of its life.

Australia has over a million square miles of fertile land, and could eventually support at least a hundred millions of inhabitants.

The body of a petrified man has, an American journal assures us, been found in Fresno, California. It has been sold for £2,500 for exhibition purposes.

When Mr Farjeon, the English novelist, was an Australian editor he used often to go to "case," and take a "stick" from one of his men, while the released compositor enjoyed his pipe; and at it he went in his shirtsleeves, holding his own with the best of his comps.

Deer-parks have flourished in this country from a very early period. The Anglo-Saxon kings possessed them, and spent their lives in the alternate pursuit of the chase and in the art of war. Thirty-one deer parks, eight of them belonging to the Crown and the remainder to the nobility and the larger monastic establishments, are noticed in Domesday Book.

In London there is a man who follows the business of tattooing. The majority of his patients are men who have designs of a naval character pricked into their skin, but there are also a great many women who employ his art, if it may be termed such. With women the decoration is usually a bee, a butterfly, a spray of flowers, or a monogram. These ornaments are worn inside the wrist, so that they may be hidden by the glove, if necessary.

Her Majesty was herself an only child, but she has lived to see her children's children's children. At this time these number fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great grandsons and great granddaughters; besides whom she has four sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law, and one granddaughter-in-law. The Queen has lost one son and one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great grandson, and one son-in-law. If these were living, her family circle would number seventy-four.

Dr. Barrowby was canvassing for the post of one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. With a view to obtaining the vote of a certain influential grocer, he called upon him, and found him bursting with importance as he strutted up and down his shop. With a mixture of insolent patronage and insulting familiarity he slowly approached the doctor, and said, "Well, my friend, what is your business?" Barrowby paused, looked him straight in the face, and said, "I want a pound of plums." Greatly confused, the grocer put up the plums, whereupon the doctor put them in his pocket and marched off without asking him for his vote.

The different important State documents are sealed with different varieties of wax, according to the office from which they emanate. For instance, the wax used for the Great Seal of England is whitish in colour, and is compounded of oils and balsams, from a recipe kept in the Lord Chancellor's Office. The wax of the Great Seal and Privy Seal of Scotland, manufactured by an Edinburgh firm, is a compound of resin and beeswax, coloured with vermilion, which is a bright red sulphide of mercury. The Exchequer Seal is made of green wax, and is considerably softer than ordinary sealing-wax.

Mr Charles Bertram, the conjurer, fairly outrivalled himself in a private séance given before Dr. Walsh, the Archbishop of Dublin. Bertram presented a pack of cards to his Grace, requesting him to draw one. "The card you have drawn, your Grace," said B., "is the king of hearts." "No," replied the Archbishop, "it is the five of clubs." "Well," said Bertram, in an astonished tone, "it is the first time I ever failed in that trick. Would you look at the card again?" His Grace looked, and instead of the five of clubs he saw a portrait of himself. "I wasn't so much wrong after all," remarked Bertram, gaily, "for surely your Grace is the king of hearts in Ireland."

"Infant phenomena" in the style of the Siamese Twins have, according to a telegram received from Cannes, just made their appearance in a village in the neighbourhood of that town. The babies, who belong to the fair sex, are connected by a ligament which binds them back to back, but barring this eccentricity of nature they are described as being remarkably well formed, and apparently very healthy. Their mother is a Frenchwomen of twenty-five summers, whose family had been settled in the village for years. It is needless to say that the infants are being examined with considerable curiosity by the doctors in that part of the country, who are of opinion that the death of one of the twins would at once be attended with fatal results to the other, so that their lives may be regarded as hanging literally on a thread. This was the case with the Siamese Twins, and with one or two other phenomena of the same character.

Neither frost nor thaw is supposed to affect the denizens of club-land, but only family people. A whist club not a thousand miles from Charing-Cross nevertheless discovered the other day, writes Mr James Payn, that it possessed no such immunity. Imagine four tables "going" in a large room lit by electric light, in an atmosphere of silence, and with all the solemn circumstances that environ the sacred game, and suddenly, as though evoked by a miraculous rod, a cataract bursting from the wall! However, it swamped only one set, and the rest went on with that sublime inattention to the troubles of others peculiar to whist-players and hunting-men whose brothers have come to grief in a ditch. "Under this chandelier," said one gentleman, who had been holding excellent hands, "I think we are pretty safe, no matter what the thaw does;" and, as the words left his lips, about half a ton of water came down his back from the very source of light. "I am not going to leave my seat," he spluttered "with cards like this! Waiter, my umbrella!"

The officials employed at the Kotwali at Delhi had a strange and unwelcome visitor not long ago. A full-grown wild boar from the Bela plantation, on the west bank of the Jumna, took it into its head to visit the city, and to have a good time in the fine vegetable garden in the Delhi and London Bank compound. As boars have never been known to come so far in search of food, the malees were not watchful, and the boar had it all his own way. In fact, he found things so pleasant that he made up his mind to prolong his stay, and finding a secluded spot he made himself comfortable after his feed. He was, however, discovered early in the morning by the malees, and had to take to his heels. He rushed out by the main entrance to the bank and into the Chandni Chowk, making straight for the police station, where he was pulled up by a crowd. He seems to have completely lost his head on this spot, as he dived unhesitatingly into the Kotwali, and took refuge in one of the outhouses. The Kotwal and his subordinates had a lively half-hour of it, driving the boar about the yard; but they succeeded at last in despatching him with swords.

This is how a theatrical reform was worked in Chicago. The theatre was crowded. The curtain had just risen. Jewels flashed, gay plumes on wondrous headdresses fluttered in the heated air, costly fans waved slowly to and fro, and the fashionable audience turned its eyes and opera-glasses towards the stage and settled into the expectant hush that precedes the opening of the play. In a conspicuous location about half-way between the orchestra and the front seats of the parquet circle were three ladies, who were noticeable for the wide, flaring, umbrageous hats they wore. Directly behind them sat a nervous-looking man, who was making fruitless efforts to see the stage. The wide hats, with their wealth of tropical bird foliage, hid everything. In vain he wriggled, and squirmed, and craned his neck from side to side. The hats were too large, too close together, and too richly upholstered. Apparently unconscious that he was attracting universal attention, he persevered till sounds of ill-suppressed laughter were heard on all sides of him. At length, taking advantage of a lull in the performance on the stage, he leaned forward and addressed one of the ladies. "Madam," he said in a loud whisper, "I beg pardon, but it is utterly impossible for me to see through your hat, and the Lord made me too small to see over it. If you will kindly remove it, you will make a wretched man happy for a whole evening." The forty or fifty persons who were looking on saw the lady remove her head covering at once, turn round, and smilingly beg his pardon. They saw the other two ladies take off their hats also, and the example became instantly contagious. Ten or a dozen other enormous hats came off within the next half minute, much to the relief of the sufferers directly behind them. The details of this pleasing little incident are given in full for the purpose of explaining to those who witnessed it that the whole affair was prearranged. The lady whom that man addressed was his wife, and the other two were his sisters.

THE SCOTCH RAILWAY AND BLAST-FURNACEMEN'S STRIKES.

GREAT SYMPATHETIC DEMONSTRATION AT MIDDLESBROUGH.

ANOTHER RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

Under the auspices of the Middlesbrough Trades Council a great labour demonstration was organised yesterday afternoon with the object of affording moral and material support to the workers now engaged in the great industrial struggles in Scotland. A procession representing various branches of trade assembled at the Old Town Hall at two o'clock, and paraded the town, gathering a large concourse on the way, while, in the meantime, many thousands had gathered on the open space southward of the Municipal Buildings, where an open-air meeting was arranged to be held. Mr H. C. Derwent, the president of the Trades Council, presided upon the extemporised platform, supported by Mr H. Tait, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; Messrs Toyn and Hobbs, of the Cleveland Miners' Association; Mr Smith, Trades Council; Messrs Carlton and Baker, National Association of Blast-furnacemen; Mr A. Clark, of the General Railway Workers' Union; Messrs Mansell and Flynn, of the Newcastle Trades Council; and many others.

The CHAIRMAN explained the object of the meeting, and referred first to the Scotch railway strike. He had been asked why they were going to support the Scotch railway-men when they had been defeated? He contended—although to the superficial observer it might appear so—that the Scotch railwaymen had not been defeated. (Hear, hear.) He felt that they had done a most important work, which would surely have the effect of materially benefiting their condition. It had taught them a lesson in organisation, showing what weak spots they had to mend. The masters had been shown that they could not continue to oppress the men as had been the case for years past. As to the blast-furnacemen's strike, that was a struggle that was unique in the annals of trades-union struggles. It had been said that this strike had been a God-send to the masters in enabling them to get rid of their surplus stocks. If that had been the case to some extent in the earlier part of the struggle, that was certainly not the case now; and the masters were making the most strenuous efforts to drive the men into submission. He hoped they would stand firm to their most reasonable and moderate demand, and that they would receive hearty and material support from this district. Working men in Cleveland might rest assured that if the Scotch blast-furnacemen won this struggle the issue would be attended with most material advantages to themselves. (Hear, hear.) Mr Derwent then went on to refer to political questions, arguing that the labourer did not reap his fair proportion of profit for his labour, but that the capitalist still reaped an unduly large share. This could only be remedied by a better labour representation in Parliament, and he advocated the payment of representatives in the House of Commons.

Mr CARLTON (the Secretary of the Cleveland District of the National Association of Blastfurnacemen) moved—

> That in the opinion of this meeting the claim of the Scotch blast-furnacemen now out on strike for a cessation of Sunday labour, or, as an alternative, time and a-half's pay for same, is a legitimate one, and that we pledge ourselves to support them, both morally and financially, until they obtain their just rights.

Mr Carlton briefly reviewed the growth of the Blast-furnacemen's Association, until it reached the Scotch blast-furnacemen. He described the hard conditions of life under which the executive found those men working and living—denied even a fair amount of time from work for rest. Their wages were much lower than those of the English blast-furnacemen, they worked much longer hours, and they had to work all Sunday without any extra pay. They were eager to join some association which would assist them to improve their condition, and they were glad to become members of the Association. It was found at the National Conference at Workington that the way to obtain reforms for the English blast-furnacemen was barred by the position of the Scotch blast-furnacemen, who were working for less pay and longer hours than their English brethren; and it was decided that they should make an effort to assist the Scotch blast-furnacemen to gain some of the advantages which those in England had enjoyed for years. (Hear, hear.) The demand was made, and was flatly refused by the masters, who also refused to have anything to do with the Association. They intimated that they were satisfied with the relations existing between themselves and the men, and would not change them, nor would they deal with English agitators. The men refused a cessation of Sunday labour, or, in the alternative, time and half's pay for such work, they asked for independent arbitration. This also the masters refused them. The resources of reason were thus exhausted, and they had no option but to resort to brute force. The executive advised the men to send in their notices, and this was done. The masters then intimated that as they had done this they would not be received back to work except upon a reduction of wages of 10 per cent., and entirely apart from their union. They had no option but to come out, and this they did, although they knew they had to fight millionaires; but, though they themselves were poor, they knew that unity was as strong as wealth. (Applause.) They had now been out twenty weeks, and over a week ago the masters expressed a desire to meet a deputation of the men. To these they offered as terms of a settlement of the dispute a reduction of wages of 20 per cent., no extra pay for the Sunday, and the resignation of their connection with their union. (Shame.) Of course they could not accept such terms as these, and the struggle was still proceeding. The masters, finding they could not prevent that black bag from going to Scotland to provide the men with something to eat, determined to adopt another means; and they gave the men notice to quit their homes. (Shame.) They had tried every possible means to bring about an amicable settlement, but the employers would listen to no one, and now the men had to face the prospect of eviction from their homes the next day, as the notices to quit had expired. He did not know what would be the issue, but he hoped the cause of right would succeed, and he appealed to the public to assist them to keep that black bag going to Scotland. (Loud applause.)

Mr G. HOBBS (Secretary of the Cleveland Miners' Association) seconded the proposition. He observed that the Society with which he was connected had been contributing £50 a week to the strike funds since the commencement of the strike; and if there appeared to be any likelihood of the men succumbing to the tyranny of unscrupulous masters they were prepared to double the contribution they were now sending to Scotland. The Scotch masters were taking up a most unjustifiable position, and he felt sure the men of this district would fully appreciate that fact by remembering the condition from which they had emancipated themselves. (Applause.) Capital and labour had equal rights, and should be federated together for one common purpose—for the strength and consolidation of the empire.

Mr J. TOYN (President of the Cleveland Miners' Association), in supporting the resolution, referred to his experiences in Scotland during the past week, where he had been leading the battle on behalf of the General Secretary (Mr Snow), who was unfortunately confined to his bed by illness. This circumstance was doubly unfortunate now, as Mr Snow was needed in Scotland every day in the present condition of the struggle. The masters met the demands of the men by saying that the relations which existed between them and the men were those which had existed for 40 years—it was no wonder they had grown rich—(laughter and hear, hear)—and they would not have them altered. The blast-furnacemen of Scotland had been working under the most degrading conditions that could be imagined. He held that the working man had as much right to the Sabbath as the masters or any other men, but the Scotch blast-furnacemen had to work fourteen and fifteen hours on the Sunday without obtaining extra pay. ("Shame.") The struggle had been proceeding on most legitimate lines throughout, and although their pickets had been out, and had captured fourteen or fifteen men in one day—(hear, hear)—they worked in a perfectly legitimate way. He ventured to predict that the time was not far distant when the proud masters in Scotland would be glad to meet the representatives of the men's Association. As to the threatened evictions, he might state that before the men could be turned out of their homes they would have to go before the Sheriff's Court, where lawyers would defend their case, so they could not be turned out yet; and if the worst came to the worst, friends had offered to find shelter for some of the men. The clergy, who had hitherto held aloof from them, were now coming over—as many as eight being on one of his platforms last week; and at Shotts a pastor had offered to shelter the whole of the men at the works there in his chapel, if the necessity arose. (Applause.)—The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr KEEL (Secretary of the local branch of the A.S.R.S.) proposed the next resolution as follows:—

> That we, the trades unionists of Middlesbrough and public assembled, heartily approve of the Scotch railway servants endeavouring to reduce their hours of labour, which have hitherto been detrimental to the highest interests of the men, and a continual serious source of danger to the travelling public; and, seeing that they have now a promise of redress, we heartily commend the action of the men, in the interests of the trade and commerce of the country, resuming work pending a complete and satisfactory settlement. We further pledge ourselves to support them, morally and financially—while we enter a strong protest against the most despicable and cowardly actions of those who have degraded themselves by going to Scotland to help the masters to defeat the men in their endeavour to obtain justice.

Mr A. CLARK seconded, and Mr TAIT supported, this resolution. Prior to the strike, it was stated, the Scotch railwaymen worked two hours a day longer than those of England, bad as were the hours of the latter, and help was asked for the 700 or 800 railwaymen who were now for a time out of work there. The Scotch masters had learned a lesson by the strike which they would not forget, and they would find in the conference that was to take place on Wednesday, that if they did not grant reasonable concessions there would be another strike to face, because the associations of the men were not going to spend the £20,000 the strike had cost them without obtaining some definite advantages therefrom. The public, said Mr Tait, must not be surprised if they heard of the whole of the Scotch railwaymen coming out on strike again next Sunday if the masters did not show a disposition to meet them fairly. As to the men from England who had blacklegged in Scotland, they would get no rest until they got back to England again, for they had a most determined boycott to face. If the strike had cost the men's associations £25,000, it had cost the masters half a million—as much as the giving of the ten hours day for seven years would have cost them. (Applause.) The Scotch railway companies must rest assured, too, that the men would have that ten hours day before they rested from their agitation. (Hear, hear.)—The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*, and votes of thanks were passed with cheering.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES AT MIDDLESBROUGH.

The workmen of all grades employed at Messrs Cochrane, Grove, and Co.'s Ironworks, Middlesbrough, to the number of about 1,000, have received a fortnight's notice of a 5 per cent. reduction in their wages.

A CHILD STARVED TO DEATH.

At Huntingdon Assizes on Saturday a labourer named Cox and his wife were indicted for the manslaughter of their child, four years old, by starvation, not a particle of food being found in its stomach. There was an insurance on the child's life. The man was acquitted, and the woman sentenced to six months' hard labour.

STATE OF THE SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Burnett, the labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, in his usual memorandum prepared for the *Board of Trade Journal*, says:—The trade reports this month from 21 societies representing the principal skilled industries show, with a few exceptions, some falling off in the labour market as compared with last month's figures. This is, however, largely due to the numerous strikes that have taken place, there being 73 noted during the month, as against 60 in the month preceding. The engineering, shipbuilding, and other branches of the iron trade remain remarkably firm, and the chief society of the first-named branch shows in its report a considerable improvement upon the figures of the previous month, the proportion of unemployed having decreased from 2.7 to 1.9 per cent. This, upon a membership of close on 70,000 men, indicates a fairly healthy condition of trade. Summarising the returns, it appears that 21 societies sending in their reports to the Board of Trade have an aggregate membership of 239,080, of which 8,063 were unemployed, as against 7,253 in the month before, an increase of 810. The proportion this month is 3.37, whereas last month it was 3.05 per cent.

A SCOTCH OPINION OF THE IRISH SPLIT.

A member of Mr Gladstone's Midlothian Electoral Committee has just written to a Cowdon Liberal a letter, in which he endeavours to paint Scotch opinion on the present Irish crisis. In the letter he says:—"It appears that both parties of Irishmen are of opinion that they can get a measure of Home Rule entirely to their satisfaction independent of either Liberal or Tory. They speak as if this country had got nothing to do with the matter. Well, if that is really the only way they expect Home Rule to be settled I would say there is an end of it; for, undoubtedly, there will be two parties at the making of it. It is seldom that the public has been treated to such a contemptible piece of vulgar rascality as the attempt of Mr Parnell to ride out of his debasement on a charge of faithlessness in the great Liberal leader. The transparent trick would never have been tolerated in the worst slum of Whitechapel. Whether the Irish are to have Home Rule or not will depend entirely on themselves, for if they can but behave reasonably and unitedly, and be willing to accept a measure satisfactory both to this country and to Ireland, I have no doubt Liberals will still support them; but if not, then they can go to the Tory party and try them."

DEATH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman, who has been suffering from pneumonia supervening upon erysipelas, died at New York on Saturday afternoon. The deceased, William Tecumseh Sherman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on February 8th, 1820, and had, therefore, just completed his seventy-first year. He received a military education, and after a short interval, spent as a banker and lawyer, was appointed Superintendent of the Westpoint Military Academy. He greatly distinguished himself in the American Civil War, his first success being at the battle of Bull Run. In 1864 he made his first great expedition into the heart of the enemy's country, forcing his way straight through the State of Mississippi from Vicksburg to Meridian, the converging point of the great south-western railways, and returning safely to the former place after having destroyed all the railways and roads. Having organised an army of 100,000 men he commenced his march against the Confederate General Johnston on May 5 of the same year, and after many brilliant manœuvres and victorious battles finally received the capitulation of Atlanta. General Sherman then commenced his famous march to the sea, which he reached in December, and captured Savannah. He soon started northwards and defeated Generals Harden and Johnston. Being joined by Schofield and Jerry, he again defeated General Johnston and took Raleigh, whereupon the Confederate General surrendered with 28,000 men, the war of secession being thus brought to a close.—The interment will take place at St. Louis.

"THE AIR WE BREATHE AND THE CLOTHES WE WEAR."

This was the subject of the second lecture given under the auspices of the Newcastle Health Society at Newcastle on Saturday night, the lecturer being Dr. Thomas Oliver, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Nothing, he said, was more important than a good supply of air in houses, and particularly in bed-rooms. He would plead for the children. They were usually put to bed at 6.30 p.m., and remained there till half-past seven or eight in the morning, 12 or 13 hours out of the 24 in a room. They could not pay too much attention to their ventilation. Often many children were sleeping together in one apartment, and no wonder then that they saw pale faces and drooping spirits. No bedroom should be without a fireplace, and he could not too strongly condemn the practice of stuffing up keyholes, pasting papers round windows, and stopping up fire places. Avoid draughts if they liked, but by all means get fresh air. The sunlight, too, should not be excluded from rooms—this was absolutely necessary. He advocated the examination of dwellings by sanitary experts. In not a few instances had death come to new houses, with all modern sanitary appliances, simply because the drainage had been defective from the first. The Corporation should be able to appoint public inspectors for such work. (Applause.) Having briefly alluded to the necessity for clean and constantly changed under garments and plenty of soap and water, the lecturer resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

THE RECENT CONFERENCE ON THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

Yesterday the official minutes of the recent conference between the coalowners and representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain were handed to the Press. Two meetings were held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 21st of January and the 11th of February last. At the first meeting Mr Pickard, M.P., laid the case of the men before the meeting. He said they were anxious to secure a working day of eight hours from bank to bank. Miners' hours averaged from ten and a half to eleven hours per day. This was not worked in any of the staple trades of the kingdom. Moreover from the time they entered the pits miners were breathing impure air and also risking their lives. The men on the surface had purer air and intervals from their toil. Amongst the miners more men had been killed and injured than in half the trades in the country. Most of the men killed in mines were killed in the later hours of their toil. If they worked for eight hours, the workmen could have more time for recreation and self-improvement. They believed the work would be done more efficiently and regularly, and the change would add more to the safety of life, and lead to a better feeling between the employers and employed. At the meeting on the 11th February the coal owners presented their reply. They said it was impossible for them to agree to the establishment of such a special rule as asked for, rendering it a personal offence, under the Crimes Act of 1887, for any person to work more than eight hours per day, and exposing both person employed and employer to fine or imprisonment. They were satisfied that the adoption of the proposal would entail serious injury to the country. The coalowners combated certain of Mr Prickard's statements, declaring that improved modern ventilation made the air in mines as pure as that in many workshops. The statements regarding the death-rate amongst miners were exaggerated, as it was proved that the average death-rate amongst the mining population was only slightly in excess of the ordinary rate.

A CARD.—An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro* of a valuable remedy for the weak and weary constitutions, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury-square, London, will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.—ADVT.

The Editor of the *Medical Annual* for 1890 points out that potash is largely used to add to the solubility of many of the Cocoas at present sold, but that, in marked contrast, Messrs CADBURY supply an absolutely pure Cocoa of the highest quality; and that the name CADBURY on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of purity.—ADVT.

The inhabitants of Stockton and district will save money by making an early inspection of E Cowley's select assortment of Watches and Jewellery 131, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—A Perfect Beverage—Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa. Described by the "Lancet" as "Pure, free from added starch and sugar," and by the "Medical Times" as "eminently suitable for invalids." In tins only, of all Grocers.—ADVT.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent anodyne expectorant for Coughs, 9½d, 13½d. All Chemists.—ADVT.

Call on Horace Pilcher for seasonable Hosiery, &c. 27, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbro'.—ADVT.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, 9½d and 13½d; postage, 1d. A 1 Chemists.—ADVT.

CHEAP LINES.—Strawberry, Rasp, and Black Currant Jam, 2lb. jar, 8½d—guaranteed pure—at Wm. L. Morton's, 20, Linthorpe-road.—ADVT.

THE GATES OF EDEN.

By ANNIE S. SWAN, Author of "Aldersyde," "St. Veda's," "Across Her Path," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

SPELLBOUND.

In the study at the Manse of Lochbroom sat the newly-elected minister on a Friday morning, trying to collect his thoughts, in order to prepare his discourse for the Sabbath day. He found it a difficult task, for the week had been one of excitement and event, and it was not easy to compose the mind and banish all disturbing elements from his thoughts. Everything was so new and strange; the very furniture in the room was discomposing, it was so unfamiliar. John Bethune had told his son to obtain suitable furnishings for his manse, and send in bills to him, little dreaming, honest man, what he would be called upon to pay.

The Reverend Alexander Bethune had a refined taste, and liked everything of the best quality. Those who had already seen the interior of the Manse had come away in ecstasies over the beauty and solid elegance to be found there. The dining-room was substantially and chastely furnished in oak and crocodile leather; the study in mahogany and Utrecht velvet, the drawing-room in ebony and silk tapestry. The young minister knew his father was possessed of ample means, and so took advantage to the uttermost of his permission to please himself. What would the Star folk have said could they have had but one peep into the manse of Lochbroom? and what would be gentle Mary Campbell's awe and astonishment when she looked upon her future home?

Such thoughts as these, I fear, occupied the mind of the young minister, and proved more alluring and engrossing than the words of the text he had chosen—"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

He had, however, at length managed in a manner to concentrate his thoughts upon his subject, when his housekeeper knocked at the door.

"There is a gentleman in the dining-room, sir—Mr Lorraine, of Nethercleugh," she said. "If you are not too busy he would be glad to see you for a few minutes."

The minister rose at once, well pleased to hear the name of one of the heritors. It augured well that they should begin so soon to show him neighbourly kindness. He walked into the dining-room and greeted his visitor without the slightest restraint or shyness; the new minister of Lochbroom had the utmost confidence in himself.

"Good morning, Mr Bethune," said the stranger, with a strong English accent. "I must apologise for this early call, and also for my unconventional attire, I ride into the village for my letters every morning, and I merely looked in to see whether it would suit you to dine with us to-night. My daughter and I will be quite alone; but it may help to pass an hour or two, and we will be delighted to see you."

"Thank you; I shall be most happy to accept of your invitation, and to make the acquaintance of Miss Lorraine," said the minister, a little less effusively, for he felt as if that keen, deep-set eye was reading his inmost soul. He had seen Mr Lorraine at the ordination dinner the previous evening, but had not been so struck by his appearance then as now. He was a man considerably past his prime, with a tall, well-knit figure, and a face which must once have been handsome, though it looked now as if some terrible blast of sorrow had swept over it, searing a line here and another there, until its contour was marred. The mouth under the heavy grey moustache was grave and stern, and, though he spoke pleasantly and cordially enough, no smile ever came upon his face. He wore riding garb, and looked every inch a gentleman. Somehow, Alexander Bethune felt himself miserably conscious of his own insignificance.

"Have you recovered from the ordeal you underwent last night?" asked Mr Lorraine. "I felt very much for you. It seems to me always that the great mistake made at these sort of gatherings is talking too much of and at the guest of the evening. But I must say you took it all very coolly."

"I tried to do so; but, as you say, perhaps there was just a little too much said."

"Well, they have given us cause to expect a great deal from you, Mr Bethune; I hope you will be very happy and comfortable among us. I must say I have found the people of Lochbroom and the neighbourhood most kind and courteous since I came to make my dwelling among them."

"Have you not always resided at Nethercleugh, then?" asked the minister, involuntarily.

"No; we only came a year ago, when I bought the place from the earl," said Mr Lorraine. "So we are not country people. I was a merchant in London before I retired from business. Well, may we expect you at seven, Mr Bethune?" he broke off, with strange abruptness, and the minister wondered to see a deep shadow steal darkly across his face.

"Thanks; I shall not fail."

"That's right. If you walk out (it is only three miles following the burn which flows past your own garden wall), my man shall drive you back in the evening. Good morning."

So, in the same gravely courteous manner, he shook hands, and took his leave. The minister watched him ride away up the street, admiring the beautiful chestnut mare, and filled with the liveliest interest and curiosity concerning him and his daughter. There was very little progress made with the sermon that day, there were many interruptions, and when evening came he felt a trifle alarmed lest he should not be able to do himself justice on the Sabbath.

Shortly after six he set out to walk by way of the winding stream to Nethercleugh. It was only the third week in January, but the air was mild and pleasant, and a new year's spring had made the hedgerows bud and some green blades peep above ground. The Cleugh road, as it was called, was a favourite walk with Lochbroom folk, and the new proprietor of Nethercleugh had won golden opinions for himself by giving them the privilege of extending their walk through his grounds, and out by the north lodge into the Lockerbie road. He saw that the path was kept in order also, and it was safe footing even in the darkest night. It was not dark to-night, however, for the moon was high in the heavens, and objects at a distance were clearly discernible. The path took many a curious winding curve, crossing and re-crossing the stream several times, and sometimes losing sight of it altogether.

It is a poor soul that is not impressed by its surroundings, and that does not feel itself uplifted by that solemnity with which nature often seeks to commune with earth's children.

When the human heart is in unison with nature's harmonies, then is it very near to nature's God. The young minister stood still on one of the rustic bridges which spanned the stream, and gave himself up for a moment to the softening influences of the place. No sound broke the stillness but the solemn rustling of the fir tops, and the gentle murmur of the stream as it gurgled and splashed in its pebbly bed. The moonlight was gloriously bright, and through a gap in the trees he could look up to the village clustering on its gentle slope, guarded by the spire of the grey old church—his own church, where, on the Sabbath day, he must begin his life work, and sow the seed which should bear an immortal harvest. It was a solemn, almost a chastening thought, and at that moment all that was noblest and best in the man was called into being. He forgot all the outward dignity and honour of his position, which, not an hour ago, had been uppermost in his mind. The thoughts which came to him there were almost a prayer, and, for the first time since he had the ministry in view, he obtained a glimpse of its solemn responsibilities and high privileges. Oh, that the influences of that holy hour had but remained! Then, indeed, life would not have been saddened by vain regrets which would go with him to the grave.

Out of a deep, thickly-wooded glade, into which the moonbeams could not gain admittance, he came suddenly into the park, with its noble trees and soft sward gleaming white under the clear sky. He saw the house in the near distance—a venerable pile, built of the red sandstone common to the district, but which the storms and suns of many, many years had softened and changed so that it would scarcely have been recognised. Ivy clung to its turrets, and the tender mosses crept about its lower walls as if they loved it.

A wide sweep of gravel lay in front, bounded by the soft, well-kept turf of a beautiful lawn, in the middle of which stood one hoary chestnut tree. There were no flowers to be seen; the whole appearance of the place was plain and severe, but beautiful and grand in its simplicity.

As the minister gazed upon the imposing dwelling, and recalled the humble cottage in which he had been reared, his heart swelled with pride that, through his own industry and merit, he should have raised himself to be received as an equal by its possessor. Perhaps in youth such a thought was natural. The servant who took his hat and coat immediately ushered him up the wide staircase, and, opening the drawing-room door, announced him by name.

"Good evening, Mr Bethune," said the now familiar voice of his host; "you are in good time. Had you a pleasant walk?"

"Very. It is a lovely evening, and the path is quite picturesque," answered the minister; and as his eyes grew accustomed to the subdued light in the room, he glanced curiously, almost eagerly round in search of Miss Lorraine.

"Mr daughter will be down presently," said Mr Lorraine, understanding the glance. "She was in Lockerbie spending the day, and only returned about half an hour ago. She is usually first. This, of course, is your first visit to Nethercleugh?"

"Yes; it seems a fine residence."

"It suits us, and in summer it is very pleasant. Beatrice and I are very quiet folk, and are generally content with each other," said Mr Lorraine, and a deep, exquisite tenderness relieved for a moment the sternness of his face.

"Surely she must be old and uninteresting," thought the minister. "No young girl would be content to be buried in such a quiet country place."

And yet there was grace and beauty in her very name. The twain relapsed into silence then, and the host stood leaning his elbow on the broad marble mantel, looking almost gloomily into the fire. The guest wondered what kept that perpetual shadow on his face. The stillness in the house oppressed him, and the room, though magnificently beautiful, was sombre and gloomy, rendered even more so by the subdued light from the solitary reading-lamp burning on the table. At last, to the minister's relief, the door opened, and involuntarily he rose to his feet. He could not have described the strange feeling which took possession of him; he felt as if some crisis in his life were at hand.

"My daughter, Mr Bethune. Beatrice, my dear, you have not been in haste," he said, looking at her with critical approval. "Mr Bethune will soon learn to depend on you for entertainment when he comes to Nethercleugh. I am the most miserable of hosts."

"Mr Bethune must not believe that, else he and I shall never agree," said Beatrice, with a slight smile; then she turned to the minister with exquisite grace. "May I bid you welcome to Lochbroom and to Nethercleugh, and express the wish that you will be very happy with us?"

"Thank you, Miss Lorraine," said the minister, with an awkwardness altogether new to him; and his face flushed, he could not tell why.

"It is scarcely half-past seven," she said, moving over to a beautiful azalea on a jardinière near the centre table, and touching it with caressing fingers. "This plant is beginning to droop, papa; I must have Glover in to look at it."

"They are best in the greenhouse, my dear; I have often said so," he replied, and the minister saw with what love and pride he watched her every movement. He had reason to be proud of the queenly figure, whose grace was enhanced by the rich simplicity of her attire. It fell in sheeny folds about her, and the glowing scarlet geranium against the black lace at her throat seemed to impart a reflection of its colour to the pale face. It was a striking face, not so much on account of its beauty, but because it was indicative of character, and seemed to have a story to tell. That it was a sad story the grave, womanly mouth and wistful eyes proved beyond a doubt. They were lovely eyes, deep and unfathomable, and capable of a hundred varying expressions. The lashes and eyebrows were dark, but the abundant hair coiled about the stately head had a sheen upon it which neither painter's brush nor poet's fancy could ever reproduce. It rippled back from a broad, thoughtful brow, which had some deep lines on it, which made it difficult to define her age. In all his life the minister of Lochbroom had seen no woman in the least like Beatrice Lorraine; in her presence he felt as if under the influence of some spell.

"You will be charmed with Lochbroom a month hence, Mr Bethune," she said, turning her deep eyes on the minister's face again. "It is loveliest in spring."

"I should think it would lend itself well also to the beauty of the autumn. The surrounding country is so richly wooded," he answered. "Do you not admire the colouring of the autumn woods?"

"No; if I had my way there should be no autumn season. It is a sad and miserable time," she said with a strange passion. "For me the summer is always shadowed by the thought of the fall of the leaf. I know not how any one can see aught of beauty in the precursors of decay."

At that moment the gong sounded, and they adjourned to the dining-room. Dinner was a pleasant meal, for Mr Lorraine made an evident effort to entertain his guest, and there were few subjects on which he could not talk with that fluency born of confidence in his own knowledge. Beatrice also joined in the conversation with easy frankness. She looked well, too, at the head of her father's well-appointed table, and performed her duties with an exquisite grace. The minister felt sorry when dessert was over, and she left the room.

"Do you smoke, Mr Bethune?" asked his host when they were alone.

"A cigar occasionally."

"I can suit you. There are some fine Manillas in my sanctum. I shall just get them, if you will excuse me a moment. It is mild enough for us to enjoy a puff outside. Then Beatrice will give us some tea and a song. She sings well."

"I am sure of it. Miss Lorraine must excel in whatever she does," said the minister. He was perfectly sincere in his remark, yet it was received by Mr Lorraine with a swift, curious glance, and a curve of the lips which might have passed for a smile.

"Let me give you a word, Mr Bethune. If you wish to keep on good terms with my daughter, don't attempt to flatter her; she will resent it at once," he said. "The wind is westerly, I see; we had better turn our faces to it. It will refresh us after the closeness of the dining-room."

(To be continued.)

WHOSE WAS THE HAND?

By MISS BRADDON, Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Like and Unlike," "The Day Will Come," &c.

CHAPTER XV.

DAISY'S DIARY.

How full of strange coincidences this life is. It is a small thing of course, but still it has vexed and worried me more than I can say. This morning, the second after my wretched adventure in Church-street, I heard a most hatefully familiar voice in the hall as I came down stairs from the second floor just before lunch. I stopped on the first floor landing and listened to the voice below. I had not a shadow of doubt as to the owner of that hateful voice, even before I looked over the balustrade and saw the odious wretch standing in the bright light from the south window, talking to the butler. It was the man who tormented me with his insolent invitation to supper at the Oxford, the man whom his companions called Duverdier. He was there in the morning sunshine—a creature who should only have been visible at night, and in the shabbiest places.

"Has Mr Arden had my letters?" he asked, in his foreign English.

"Yes, sir, they have been given to him."

"Three letters?"

"Yes, sir."

"Two yesterday, and one this morning?"

"Yes, sir. They were all given to him."

"And there is no answer. Was that Mr Arden's message?"

"Yes, sir. My master told me to tell you there was no answer."

"And he declines to see me."

"Yes, sir."

"Very good."

He said very good with a face like a thunder cloud. He lingered a little, brushing his hat with his coat cuff, in an agitated manner, and looking about him angrily, first at one door and then at another, as if he hoped to see Uncle Ambrose appear at one of them. At last he turned on his heel abruptly and went out without another word. I suppose he is one of that great army of begging-letter writers who assail both mother and Uncle Ambrose.

"Did that foreign person tell you his name?" I asked the butler, as I went into the dining-room.

"No, ma'am."

"And had he been here before to-day?"

"Yes, ma'am. He called yesterday evening to enquire if there was any answer to his letters. He sent two letters by a commissionaire—one in the morning and another in the afternoon."

What an importunate wretch the man must be. My blood runs cold at the thought that he may mean to tell my step-father about having seen me walking alone in Church-street late at night. He might make up any story, and I should have no witness against him; for I do not know the name of my good middle-aged friend in the cab. If he dare to slander me I must tell Uncle Ambrose the whole truth and brave it out. He will be shocked, no doubt, at the idea of my prowling about London secretly after dark; but he cannot refuse to forgive me when I tell him of the insurmountable impulse which took me to that fatal house.

Cyril and I went to Hurlingham this afternoon with mother, and saw a polo match, and then strolled about the lawn and looked at the river together, while mother sat on the terrace in front of the house talking to her friends.

The day was lovely, Hurlingham was lovely, Cyril was full of the kindest attentions, and yet I was not happy. Apart from my uncomfortable apprehensions about the man called Duverdier, I felt as if something had gone wrong in my life. An afternoon that would have been perfect bliss a few weeks ago—before we went to Paris, for instance—seemed flat, stale, and unprofitable. I looked at the river listlessly; I was not interested even in the gowns, some of which were extravagant enough to awaken the dead.

"Does this remind you of the Adriatic?" Cyril asked me, as we stood side by side upon the lawn that slopes to the river.

"Not the least little bit in the world. How can you compare this dirty London river with that delicious blue sea? You must be dreaming."

"I am dreaming," he answered. "I am dreaming of the hour when you and I stood side by side with our feet in the long grass that grows close to the sea on Torcello."

I felt in just the wrong mood for sentiment. Every word he said jarred upon my nerves.

"That's a very pretty speech, but I know you wish yourself among those horrid pigeon-shooters," I said flippantly, and fond as I am of pigeons I felt that I would willingly sacrifice a few just to get rid of my companion.

He looked offended; and then my conscience reproached me, and I said something civil; and then we walked up and down the lawn, and he talked as I suppose lovers do talk all the world over. It is not worth putting down in this midnight confidante of mine, though sometimes I scribble whole conversations, just for the love of scribbling.

Do all engaged girls get tired of their fiancés, I wonder? Is there always this feeling of weariness, this sense of the emptiness of life? Are all engagements as monotonous as mine? Cyril and I have been engaged less than four months, and yet I feel as if it were half a lifetime. I feel as if it were absurd in him to be sentimental, or to say pretty things after such ages of courtship.

Oh, I wish, I wish, I wish I loved him better; if it were only out of gratitude to Uncle Ambrose, who is so pleased at the idea of our union, who has told me again and again how happy it makes him to know that Cyril's happiness is secured.

Uncle Ambrose is so good to me, but there is a cloud upon his spirits. He seems even to have lost the old zest for the books he once loved.

Can it be that in his heart of hearts he knows my mother does not really love him—that she gave herself to him in the hope of making his life happy, of giving him some reward for years of quiet devotion on his part? Can it be that he knows, as well as I know, that her heart is buried in her first husband's grave?

This is the only solution I can imagine for that shadow of trouble which hangs over his life, which makes all common pleasures a weariness to him, which makes him tire of everything, and turn restlessly from one frivolous amusement to another, as if in search of distractions rather than of happiness.

I asked him the other day why he had been so eager to set up an establishment in London, and to plunge into the gay world.

"I had two motives, Daisy," he said, with his grave, explanatory air, just like the Uncle Ambrose of my childhood. "The first was you! I thought it only right that in the first dawn of womanhood you should taste all the pleasures which are supposed to be delightful to your age and sex. I did not want you to look back, in the time to come, and say to yourself—'My step-father cheated me out of the privileges of my position in life—he kept me mewed up in a country house when I ought to have been enjoying all the pleasures that Society can offer to a rich man's daughter and heiress. Had he been my own father he would have been more considerate.' I did not want you to say that, Daisy, perhaps when I was dust."

"Do you think I could ever have been so unjust or so ungrateful?"

"It would have been only human to have regretted pleasures you had never known," he answered. "My secondary motive was purely selfish. I never lived till I made your mother my wife. I wanted to drink deep of the cup of life. I wanted all the pleasures and gladness that life could give me, even its most frivolous pleasures. I wanted to see what the great world was like, to hear my wife admired as a queen among women. I wanted to share the amusements which might interest her, to feel that our wedded life was one joyous holiday. Daisy, you know as well as I do that to me your mother is simply the most adorable of women; and yet I am disappointed, and yet I am disheartened; for I thought this butterfly life of ours would please her, and I don't believe it does."

"You should have left her in the home she loves," I answered. "She was as happy there as she ever could be anywhere, after the sorrow that clouded her life for ever. Don't you know that to her and to me this great gay London, with all its wealth, and brightness, and headlong hunt after pleasure, means only the city in which my father was murdered? We can never forget that one fact. To us London must always be the most hateful place in the world."

I was carried away by my feelings, and said a good deal more than I meant to say.

"Does *she* feel that?" he asked, stopping in his pacing up and down, and looking at me fixedly.

"I think she must," I answered. "I know I do."

"We will go away in a week or two," he said, hurriedly. "I will take you all to the Lakes. It is just the season to enjoy those shadowy hills and cool waters."

"We don't want the Lakes. We want home, and our own gardens and our own river," I said, angry at his caring for new places. "That is the only change mother and I care about."

This talk occurred the day before my pilgrimage to Denmark-street.

* * * * *

That odious man has forced himself into my step-father's presence, after ever so many repulses, and I am utterly mystified by his audacity and by my step-father's reticence.

Cyril and I were at the Opera last night with mother. Mother had promised to show herself, if it were for only half an hour, at a reception at the Foreign Office, where she is likely to meet all the people she knows, and does not care a straw about. So we dropped her in Whitehall, looking superb in pale gray brocade, lighted up with sapphires and diamonds, and with her beautiful throat rising up out of a ruff of ostrich feathers; and then the carriage took us home, with instructions to go back for mother in half an hour. Uncle Ambrose had been complaining of headache all day, and was not well enough to go to either opera or party.

The door was opened, and I was just going in when a man seemed to spring out of the darkness and push himself in front of Cyril, who was following me, and almost leap into the house at my side. There were two men in the hall, but footmen are stupid, solemn creatures, trained to move slowly and to hold their chins in the air, and neither of those two powdered dolts had the sense to stop him. He walked straight to Uncle Ambrose's study, at the back of the hall, opened the door, and went in. I waited breathlessly, expecting to see him flung out into the hall again in the next moment; but he shut the door behind him, and the door remained shut. Uncle Ambrose was evidently giving him an interview.

Cyril was furious.

"Do you know that fellow?" he asked the footmen.

"He have been here before, sir, arskin' for answers to his letters, three or four, or I should say as much as five or six times within the week," one of the men stated solemnly, as if he had been in a witness-box.

"Do you know his name, or who and what he is?"

"I do not, sir, leastways only that he's a foreigner."

Cyril walked over to the door, opened it, and went in. I waited, with my heart beating violently, expecting to be called in and questioned about my adventure in Church-street. Cyril came back to the hall in a minute or two.

"My father seems to know the fellow, and wishes to hear his grievance, whatever it is," he told me, with a vexed air. We went to the divan and waited anxiously until we heard the study door open, and Cyril's father's voice call to the footman, "See that person out," whereupon the man opened the great hall door, and the midnight visitor went out just a minute or so before the carriage stopped, and mother alighted.

She came into the hall in her long white cloak with its downy ostrich trimming, such a lovely, gracious figure, the gems in her rich brown hair flashing in the lamplight. Uncle Ambrose came out of his den to receive her.

"Were you amused, dearest? he asked. "Was it a pleasant party?"

"It was a brilliant one, at any rate," she answered. "I met all the people we know, and a few stars and foreign orders that I don't know. How white you look, Ambrose. You ought not to be up so late. What was the use of staying away from the opera and the reception only to tire yourself at home?"

"I have not been tiring myself, except with a dull book by a clever man. What pains some clever men take to be dull, by the way. I have been resting as much as I can rest, dear. I am past that golden age when sleep comes at will."

"But you had a late visitor. Who was the man who went out of the house just before I arrived?"

"An old acquaintance—that is to say, a bookbinder who worked for me years ago, who has the common complaint of old acquaintances—impecuniousness."

"And you helped him, of course?"

"I heard his story, and have promised to consider it."

Cyril and I were leaning over the balustrade straining our ears to listen

A bookbinder; that impertinent wretch is a bookbinder. And what a tissue of falsehoods his story of distress must be when I saw him reeling out of a restaurant with his boon companions less than a week ago. I suppose the wretch has said nothing about his meeting with me. He may not have associated the name of Hatrell with his old employer, Mr Arden.

July 15th.—We are at home once more in the dear old rooms and in the lovely old garden, and I feel almost as if my sixteenth birthday were still a grand event in the future—feel almost as young as I felt in the old childish days before mother's marriage, and our Italian travels, and our London gaieties, and all the experiences that have made me a woman of the world. I feel almost as I felt at sixteen, almost, but not quite, as happy as I felt then. There is no use in keeping a Diary unless one is sternly truthful, and stern truth compels me to acknowledge to this book that I am not so happy as I was before mother's marriage and my own engagement to Cyril.

Oh, I wish, I wish I loved him better. I wish I could feel as mother did when she was nineteen years of age, and engaged to my father. She has talked to me often of her thoughts and feelings at that time—how it seemed to her as if all this life of ours, and all this world we live in, began and ended in Robert Hatrell.

I have never felt like that, never, never, never.

What a perverse wretch I must be! How persistently all my thoughts and fancies drift into the wrong channel. Only this morning, walking alone on the terrace, where I made tea for Mr Florestan, the fancy flashed into my mind that on that particular afternoon I was happier than I had ever been in my life.

Fountainhead is empty now. I hear the plashing of the fountain when I walk in the shrubbery that joins his shrubbery. The trees were planted the autumn after my father's death, when mother was just well enough to be wheeled about in her bath-chair to watch the planting.

There is no sound but the plash of Mr Florestan's fountain, and the song of the thrushes which revel in this shrubbery. The nightingales are gone already. How soon the glory of summer dwindles away.

Oh, Diary of mine, it is an evil thing to marry without love. The more I think of mother and her second husband, and the more I think of Cyril and myself, the more I feel that it is an evil thing. It is unmitigated evil to marry a man to whom one cannot give one's whole heart.

I pray God every morning and every night that I may grow fonder to Cyril—that I may learn to adore him, between now and our wedding day. Cyril is clever, generous-minded, good-looking. He is a fine tennis player; he sculls splendidly. A girl ought to find it easy to adore him. What can I want in a lover if I am not satisfied with him? Do I expect to marry a demi-god?

(To be continued.)

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

"Are you a linguist, Mr Budd?" she asked on the occasion of his first call. "Oh, no," he answered, "I never linger long enough to tire one."

She: "It will be a pleasure to me to share your troubles and anxieties." He: "But I haven't any." She: "Oh, you will have some when we are married."

Landlady: "Mr McGinnis, may I ask what you are trying to find in that cream pitcher?" Boarder: "I am trying, Mrs Jones, to rescue an unfortunate fly from a watery grave."

Mother: "My son, there is no need of going into details. When a girl starts out either to encourage or discourage a man the man never has any doubt whatever about what she means."

First Football Enthusiast: "I say, Jack, old boy, can you tell me why the Washers are better than the old team?" Second F. E.: "No, I cannot." F. F. E.: "Well, they see more (Seymour) into the future and mak ready (McReddie) for it."

"Do you think there are really any great men now a days?" said a Washington belle to a young society man. "Oh, I don't know, really," he replied, with a modest smirk. "Did you see me when I played Hamlet at our last dramatic entertainment?"

He (sentimentally): "It seems almost impossible to be among these woodland scenes and not to love—some one." She (languishing): "Indeed it does. The placid lake, the sunlit hills, the shady dells, and the sweet songs of birds drive from one's head all thought of what it costs to live respectably."

The Professor Lost.—"Now look here," said the professor to the infuriated bull, "you are my superior in strength, I am your superior in mind. Let us arbitrate this matter and see which should by right get the better of our controversy." "Oh, no," replied the bull, "let's toss up for it." Later The professor lost.

Reggie: "Cholly's matched his pair of donkeys against Bertie's cobs and Teddy's bronchos." The Major: "Cholly goin' to drive the donkeys?" Reggie: "Of cou'se." The Major: "Then I back the donkeys." Reggie: "But I don't see why, don'tcherknow?" The Major: "Because three of a kind beat two pairs."

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